The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,380.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
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Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S.S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 18th December 1875, at 4 P. M.

Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	18	Leaves Tuticorin	26
,, Rutnagherry	19	,, Colombo	27
,, Vingorla	19	,, Galle	28
,, Goa	19	,, Negapatam	31
,, Carwar	20	,, Madras ......Jan.	2
,, Mangalore	21	,, Coconada	4
,, Cannanore	22	,, Vizagapatam	5
,, Tellicherry	22	,, Bimlipatam	5
,, Calicut	23	,, Callingapatum	6
,, Beypore	23	,, Gopalpore	6
,, Cochin	24	,, False Point	7
,, Alleppey	24	Arrives CALCUTTA...Jan.	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th December 1875, at 4 P. M.

Dec. 1875.		Jan. 1876	
Leaves BOMBAY	17	Leaves BUSREH	5
,, Kurrachee	21	,, Mahomerah	5
,, Muscat	24	,, Fao	5
,, Bunder Abbas	26	,, Bushire	7
,, Linga	28	,, Linga	12
,, Baharein	28	,, Bunder Abbas	14
,, Bushire	30	,, Jask	15
,, Fao ......Jan. 1876.	1	,, Guader	17
,, Mahomerah	1	,, Kurrachee	21
Arrives BUSREH	2	Arrives BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th December 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wine.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above [illegible] years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow. Saturday.	From Liverpool. Saturday.	From Bombay. Friday
MACEDONIA	2272	486	......	......	31st Dec.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	4th Dec.	11th Dec.	26th Jan.
EUROPA	2277	424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Dec.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2983	500	20th—Southampton.
BANGALORE	T. Alderton	2063	500	27th—Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1876.
KHIVA	C. J. Perrins	2609	450	3rd—Southampton.
PERA	R. Methven	2119	450	10th—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th December 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 28th Dec. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. C.'s S.S. GWALIOR, 2,725 Tons, and 450 H. P. will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for [illegible] and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 25th December 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL POSITIVELY, FRIDAY, 31ST DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons, 486 H. P., Captain James Land, will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on FRIDAY, 31st December. This steamer has superior accommodation, having been recently altered and fitted up to suit the INDIAN PASSENGER TRADE.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th December 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English mahogany and richly open carved blackwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class mahogany semi-grand piano by "Collard and Collard." valuable collection of chromolithographs and oil paintings, large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, iron water tanks, &c., at Chinchpoogly Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c., the property of J Campbell, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., at the bungalow lately occupied by the late Dr. Ward, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of Honorable Mr. A. M. ROGERS, changing his residence, the same comprises handsome rich engraved glassware, rich dinner and dessert services, best platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, tea set, waiter, a set of best electro-plated shell pattern spoons and forks, table candlesticks, cutlery, guns, rifles, &c., handsomely carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table for 30 persons, handsome side boards, dining-room chairs, handsome circular, pier, and card-tables, easy prediu and drawing-rooms chairs, full backed conversation sofas, chiffoniers, whatnots, lady's writing tables, ornament stands, elaborately carved hall screen, handsome plated single and four light argand lamps, rich Brussel's carpet with border, Japanese bronze vases and flower pots, first rate chromolithographs, iron bed stead, camp cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, light bedroom chairs, dispense articles, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome furniture, plated-glass and porcelainware, piano, a handsome English-built open carriage, &c., at the Castle, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned places, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, &c., the property R. H. CHEETHAM, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th December 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th inst, Messrs MENESSE and Co will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

1 case of cashmere.
4 cases white ground prints.
1 Bale Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs.
2 Cases Indigo stripes.
7 Bundles damaged China mattings.
3 Chests of Hysong green Tea damaged.

On account and at the risk of the Indentor Essofally Abdoolally.

E. G 11,930-11,964—35 Casks Black Pound Beads.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A large handsome State Carriage by "Holmes," built expressly to order.

FOR SALE AT MATHERAN.

A beautifully situated house called "Garbut Hall," near Garbut Point, lately renovated and furnished. For particulars apply to

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th December 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

On MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 2 P M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

3 second hand double seated Phaetons, 1 Shigram, 1 Brougham, and 1 Buggy, 3 Grey Horses, 1 Bay Horse and 2 Bay Ponies, set of double and single harness.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 2 P M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases prints.
20 ,, each 6 doz. 1 lb. tins Coward's Assorted yams.
100 doz Napoleon Price & Co.'s real old Brown Windsor soap

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and carved blackwood, walnutwood and gilt household furniture, rich star cut glassware, best electroplated and porcelainwares, 6, 8, 12, and 24-light chandeliers by Nash, 1, 3, 4, 6, and 12-light hanging argand lustres, 2, 3, 4, and 7-light Candelabra double and treble branch wall-shades, Brussels and Velvet carpets, oil paintings, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, a splendid silverplated bedstead, a walnut wood piano by E W. Holman, carriages, &c, at No. 128, Malabar Hill, next door to the Bungalow occupied by J. M. Maclean, Esq.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, the 21st and 22nd days of December, instant, sale commencing at 1 P. M. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 128, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome household furniture of a gentleman. Full particulars will appear in a short time

Catalogues are ready and the properties now on view.

SALE of a moiety or half share in a valuable landed property in Borah Bazar Street within the Fort.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on Saturday, the 8th day of January, 1876, at 4 P.M., the moiety or half share of the late Nowrojee Pallonjee Powri in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon assessed under No. 11, situate on the west side of Borah Bazaar Street within the Fort walls of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 104 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Borah Bazaar Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage partly belonging to this premises and partly to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, on the north by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and on the south by the Public Lane called Hanooman Lane.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and carved blackwood household furniture, rich star cut glassware, electro-plated and porcelain wares, &c., &c., at No. 132, Malabar Hill, opposite the Bungalow of Kessowjee Naik, Esq.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, at No. 132, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of a gentleman who has left Bombay. The same comprising rich star cut glassware, handsome neat white and chocolate and richly painted dinner white pink, and gold flower painted dessert transparent China, white and gold breakfast services, best electroplated table spoons and forks, hotwater curry dishes, ice pitcher tea and coffee service, cruet-stand, pickle and egg frames, waiters, bread and cake baskets, sugar basin, butter-cooler, toastrack, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture, consisting of a dining table in 6 pieces for 16 persons, drawing-room, round, pier, side, camp, low, writing, rocking, folding, dressing and wash-hand tables, conversation and sofa couches, ottoman, drawing-room easy, low, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, chiffoniers, whatnots, wine cellerates, toilet services, flower vases, teapoys, China lacquered lady's work table Brussels dutch and velvet pile carpets, toilet stand, plated electroplated rocking chair with cushions, lady's writing table, inkstand, music, an bookstand, single and double iron beds and, clothes presses, dressing and cheval glasses, gown presses, single and double screens, chest of drawers, China camphorwood trunk, handsome transparent China white chocolate and gilt washing furniture in 8 pieces, hanging and table kerosine oil lamps, 1, 2 and 4 light hanging argand, lustres, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, and utensils, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, by order of Purbhoodass Hurjewun, and on account and at the risk of Sah, Lalljee Hemraz.

1 Pearl Satiaro, 1 Pearl Val, 1 Toolapatia and 1 Gold Doro.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS, AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 18th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kassara Bunder—

About 200 superior 2nd class Moulmein teak squares, and

At the Mazagon Darookhana—

About 50 tons teak boards and scantlings of various sizes in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th December 1875.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.—

AUCTION SALE OF MUNICIPAL STORES.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. have been instructed by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay to sell by public auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th day of Dec, 1875, at 1 P. M., at the Municipal Store-yard, near the Arthur Crawford Market a stock of unserviceable stores consisting of axes, picks, axles, buckets galvanized, buckets iron, crow bars, cane baskets, chair railway), casks empty, carts wooden, leather hose coppered rivetted, lantern tin, powars, planks, rammers, shafts, cotton waggons, hardware, cast iron and rod iron pipes, &c, &c,

NOTICE.—The Auction Sale of Property at Mahim by order of the Official Assignee in re Bomanjee Muncherjee, an Insolvent, advertised for sale on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P. M. on the premises, the said Sale is POSTPONED until further notice.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th December 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship DIADEM, Captain Smith, from MOULMEIN, via RANGOON, are REQUESTED to PAY FREIGHT of their GOODS and TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE or otherwise the Cargo will be landed at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Apply to

HORMUSJEE & JAMSETJEE,
Dubashes, Victoria Building.

Bombay, 15th December 1875.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer TAGUS are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and are REQUESTED to PAY their FREIGHTS and TAKE DELIVERY ORDERS AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER unless it is PREVIOUSLY PASSED by the CAPTAIN.

NUSSERWANJEE DINSHAWJEE,
Agents

Bombay, 14th December 1875.

I HAVE THIS DAY commenced business as FREIGHT and COTTON BROKER.

JAMES M. DUNLOP.

Bombay, 15th December 1875.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA!

THE TRADE can be supplied with this favourite TEA at most reasonable rates by STIRLING and CULBARD, Umritsur.

Terms on Application.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELIVERY OF GOODS IN BOMBAY, SURAT, BROACH, BARODA, AND AHMEDABAD DISCONTINUED.

After the end of the present month the Company will CEASE to CART GOODS from the COLABA, GRANT ROAD and CARNAC BRIDGE STATIONS in BOMBAY, and from the SURAT, BROACH, BARODA, and AHMEDABAD STATIONS, CONSIGNEES will then have to make their own ARRANGEMENT to TAKE DELIVERY at the Stations and Sidings.

2 A reduction of 3½ pies per maund equal to about 8 Annas per Ton will be made upon the Rates now in force which include the delivery by cart.

3. A Wharfage charge of Four Annas per Maund for each day, or part of a day, will be made at Colaba, Grant Road and Carnac Bridge, and Two Annas per Maund at Surat, Broach, Baroda and Ahmedabad upon all GOODS THAT ARE NOT REMOVED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS AFTER ARRIVAL.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th December 1875.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

Every Boy's Book	5	8
Boys' Own Book	5	8
Girls' Own Book	3	12
The Good Hour or Evening Holiday	4	12
Grimm's Fairy Tales	3	4
,, Household Stories	2	4
Aunt Judy's Christmas Volume	4	12
Wood's Popular Natural History	4	12
Childhood and Youth in Holy Writ	8	12
Among the Tartar Tents, or the lost Feathers	2	4
The Young Lady's Book	6	12
Puck and Blossoms, a Fairy Tale	3	4
Twenty Years Ago, a Journal of a Girl in her Teens	2	8
Arabian Nights Entertainments; by J. Mason, Illustrated	8	0
The Fur Country	6	12
Æsop's Fables Illustrated	3	4
Arabian Nights Entertainments; by G. F. Towsend, Illustrated	3	4
The Champion Pig of England, a story for School Boys	2	4
Cupid and Chow-Chow; by Louisa M. Alcott	2	4
The House in Town and Trading	2	4
The Golden Harp Album, in Prose and Verse	2	4
Fairy Frisket or Peeps at insect life	1	12
The true History of Joshua Davidson	3	4
Country Maidens; by M. Bramston	2	4
A Cruise in the Acorn; by Alice Jerrold	3	4
Nursery Rhymes, Tales and Jingles; by Mrs. Valentine, 100 Illustrations	4	12
Aunt Charlotte's Stories of French History for the little ones	3	12
Pet, or Pastimes and Penalties	3	4
The Story of Don Quixote for Boys	2	4
Gulliver's Travels; by J. Swift	2	4
Barriers Burned away; by Rev. E. P. Roe	2	4
Sunday Evenings at Home	4	0
The Children's Garland from the best Poets	3	12
Our Domestic Pets; by Revd. J. G. Wood	2	4
Handbook for Ladies	1	12
Evening Amusement; by the Author of "The Dove"	1	12
Language and Poetry of Flowers	1	12
The Merry Circle, a Book of Games and Amusements	3	0
Beeton's Dictionary of Needlework, 600 Illustrations	4	12
Valentine, a Story of Sedan	2	4
Tom Dunstone's Troubles	2	4
Sleep, Forest and other Stories for Children	3	4
Sybil's Book; by Lady Barker	3	0
The Story of a Noble Life	2	4
The Forest House and Catherine's Lovers	2	0
Gathered Gems	2	4
Routledge's Every Boy's Annual for 1876	3	12
Crooked Pond School, its Sayings and Doings	2	4
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland	3	12
Through the Looking Glass and what Alice saw there	3	12
Eight Cousins or the Aunt-Hill	3	4
The Deserted Ship	2	4
Thoughts for the Age	3	4
Little Lisle; by the Author of "Stone Edge"	3	12
Stories from English History during the Middle Ages	2	4
The Buffalo-Hunters and other Tales	3	12
The Lady's Every Day Book	1	12
Captain Cook's Three Voyages Round the World	2	4
Tour Round my Garden; by Rev J. G. Wood	4	12
Cyril Ashley, a Tale	2	4
The Caged Lion; by Charlotte Yonge	3	12
Chronicles of Cosy Nooks; by Mrs. Hall	2	4
Whispers from Fairy Land	3	12
Wonders of the Physical World	2	4
The Arctic Crusoe	2	4
Aunt Mary's Bran Pie	2	4
Leonore, a Tale	4	12
Harry's Big Boots, *Tale for small folk*	3	4
Amy Herbert; by E. M. Sewell	1	12
The Day after the Holidays	2	4
The Boy's Book of Trades	2	4
Rambles and Adventures of our School Field-Club	3	4
Gutta Purcha Willie	2	4
Life in the Red Brigade	2	4
Half hours in the Far North	2	4
Crumbs swept up	2	4
Seeking his fortune and other Tales	2	4
The Basket of Flowers	1	12
Geronimo, a true Story; by Lady Herbert	2	8
Aunt Charlotte's Stories of Bible History	3	12
Hedged in; by the Author of Gates Ajar	2	4
Harry Hope's Holidays	2	4
Sage Stuffing for Green Goslings	3	4
P.'s and Q.'s, or the question of putting upon	3	0
Beeton's Book of Household Management	4	12
With a Stout Heart; by Mrs. Barker	2	4
Little Book about Great Britain	3	0
A very Young Couple	3	12
Young Prince Marigold	3	0
The Sea and its wonders	3	12
Madam How and Lady Why	4	12
Collier's History of England	4	12
The Monarchs of the Main	3	0
Black and White Tyranny	2	4
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Midnight Journey and other Tales	2	4
A Strange Friendship	3	4
The Muses of May Fair	4	12
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The Story of Dick Whittington	2	4
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Ditto Nursery Favourites	3	4
Ditto Bible Picture Book	3	4
Ditto Home Favourites	3	4
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The House that Jack Built, a New Building on the Old Foundation	3	4
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A large stock of Children's Picture Books, on Cloth and Plain, always on hand.

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THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
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VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

FRESH ARRIVAL, EX S.S. CATHAY & S.S. BANGALORE, OF BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received by the Company during the past three years confirm the unrivalled qualities which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash	Rs. 6 0
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY, KNIGHT, C.S.I.

And other Shetties of Bombay,
THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB
AND
THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY
will appear on
SATURDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1875,
AT THE
GRANT ROAD THEATRE
FOR
THE FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MR. COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR,
On his final retirement from the profession.
On this occasion will be enacted select portions of
"FEROZE AND PERICHER,"
"BUDRAIMOONEER AND BAINUZEER,"
"GOPEECHUND,"
"SOLOMON'S SWORD,"
"ACBARSHAW;"
concluding with
AN AMUSING FARCE.

Between the pieces, Mr. NAZIR will deliver his Farewell Address, and present his principal artistes with Medals.

The approaches to and the compound of the Theatre will be brilliantly illuminated on this occasion, for which purpose SIR MUNGULDAS has kindly lent the lamps and posts which adorned his Bungalow during the festivities at his residence.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 5	Third Class	Rs. 2
Second ,,	,, 3	Fourth ,,	,, 1

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., and at the Theatre. Doors open at 7-30; performance commencing at 9 P.M.

A GOOD BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

VIVAT REGINA.

FOR SALE, a small lot of MACHEN'S BEER and STOUT in PINTS and QUARTS, just arrived per s. s. ZEALIA, in splendid condition; also to close the consignment a few dozens of PALE DINNER SHERRY. Apply to the Godown-Keeper.

JOSEPH SOARES,
22, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 15th December 1875.

TO BE LET, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at Breach Candy with Four Bed Rooms, a very spacious Drawing Room and Dining Room. Rent Moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
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TO BE LET, a COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW at Breach Candy facing the Sea. Rent Rs. 135. Also another Bungalow at Breach Candy for Rs. 125 Apply to

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TO BE LET, the Spacious Comfortable BUNGALOW on the Top of the Hill at Breach Candy, formerly occupied by the HON. JUSTICE PINHEY. It consists of Four Bed Rooms, a very spacious Drawing and Dining and Billiard Room. Rent Rs. 3 0. Apply to

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A RESIDENCE in Elphinstone Circle. Rent Rs. 85 only. Apply to

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th, and THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 30th and 31st instant, also on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, on account of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,
F. A. GILLAM,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 15th December 1875.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN GOVERNESS. Answers by letter to "A.," care of Editor *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

WANTED, the ADDRESS of W. JEFFRIES & Co., Neatsfoot Oil Manufacturers. "A.B.C." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED immediately, in return for Passage to England, the care of Children or Invalid Lady Mrs. CHAPMAN, Post Office, Colaba, Bombay.

WANTED, Several Active Young Men to become FREIGHT BROKERS. No experience whatever requisite. Address "BROKEN STOWAGE," *Bombay Gazette*.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—A splendid collection FOR SALE at WALKER & COMPANY'S, Rampart Row.

TONGA, TATS AND HARNESS FOR SALE. a good DISTRICT TURN-OUT, Rs. 500. Wm. WATSON & Co.

FOR SALE, a BROUGHAM in first rate order. Price Rs. 500. Apply to "C. W.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, A NEW SHIGRAM, splendidly done up. PRICE VERY CHEAP. Can be seen at Clare Road, Byculla.

FOR SALE, A GREYHOUND BITCH and SIX PUPS; first litter, well bred. Apply to GUSTADJI & Co., Surat.

Xmas Presents

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS,

RESPECTFULLY solicit an inspection of their NEW and EXTENSIVE STOCK, comprising JEWELLERY of every description of the Latest Fashion and most Beautiful Designs, with other articles of Silver and Electro-Plate, Oakwood with Silver and Electro-plated Mounts, both useful and ornamental, and particularly suitable for CHRISTMAS SOUVENIERS, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, BADMINTON PRIZES, &c.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. would request attention on the arrival of another CHRISTMAS SEASON, to their large and varied Stock of Goods suitable for 'XMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS, ornamental and useful.

A PRICED DESCRIPTION IS SUBJOINED.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.

SMALL SQUARE, for 48 Cartes, 1 on a page......Rs. 15 0
Ditto, richly *bound* dark green Morocco, gilt covers and 2 gilt clasps, with ornamental pages......35 0
SMALL OBLONG, 8½ by 5½, dark brown Morocco, for 96 cartes, 2 on a page, the pages richly ornamented......20 0
SMALL OBLONG, larger, 9½ by 6½, new design, the mounts removeable at pleasure, for 66 Cartes and a few Medallions......Rs. 22 0
BOX ALBUM, with loose Mounts and Glass Cover......15 0
OBLONG FOLIO, bound green Morocco, with spaces for 1 Cabinet and 4 Carte de Visite portraits on each page, with alternate spare leaves for views......40 0

PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAP ALBUMS.

FULL MOROCCO, with gilt line, leaves of Cardboard, hung on cloth, 14 by 10......Rs. 15 0
Ditto Ditto, plainer, 12 by 9......12 0
PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAP BOOKS, small size, 8 by 6, plainly bound, rough Morocco, and gilt......5 0
SCRAP ALBUMS—Bound Full Morocco, dark-brown, handsomely gilt and tooled, and lettered "Scraps," 14 by 2......Rs. 45 0
PICTURE SCRAP BOOKS, prettily bound in cloth, gilt and illuminated, with illustrated title page and frontispiece, showing the prettiest method of arranging pictures, each......6 0

CREST AND MONOGRAM ALBUMS, &c.

"YE ARMORIE," 8 by 6, bound full Morocco, handsomely gilt, with designs in colours, for Crests and Monograms......Rs. 12 8
Ditto ditto rather plainer and lighter binding......8 0
"REPERTOIRE HERALDIQUE," similar to above but plainer in style, gilt, designs for crests, and visiting card design for autographs......6 12
SMALL ALBUM, bound plain Morocco, with gilt lines, labelled "Crests and Monograms"......Rs. 6 0
ALBUMS for NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, strongly and neatly half bound, with Index, small Rs. 2-4, large......5 8
Ditto. Ditto., with gummed leaves, and scissors......10 0

Albums prepared, photographs and pictures mounted and framed in the best styles to order.

DRESSING AND HAND BAGS, DRESSING CASES, WRITING CASES, &c.

LADIES' 16 INCH Levant Morocco TRAVELLING, WRITING, DRESSING, and WORK BAG, lined Silk, and fitted complete with engraved electro fittings, Pearl instruments, &c., &c., with outside pocket and registered lock......Rs. 150 0
LADIES' MOROCCO LEATHER TRAVELLING AND HAND BAGS, unfitted lined best leather, with registered lock: 8 inch, Rs. 8-0, 9 inch......9 8
LADIES' MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAG, SQUARE PATTERN, with Oxydized Metal fastenings, and patent lock, 8 inch......10 8
LADIES' "NEW SHAPE" MOROCCO HAND BAG, with outside pocket, strap fastenings, and registered lock; 10 inch......Rs. 10 8
"TOURIST" BAG, black enamelled hide, with lock and key, 16 inch......18 8
GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES in Russia leather, fitted complete......25 0

COURIER BAGS, in best French Morocco, with straps and swivel fastenings, outside pocket and registered lock; 6½ inch Rs. 7-8; 7½ inch Rs. 8-8.
CANVAS COURIER BAGS, 7½ inch, Rs. 9-8.

WRITING CASES, ENVELOPE CASES.

T. J. & J. SMITH'S 15-INCH THREE-FOLD DESPATCH BOX, of best Dark-red Russia Leather, lined with Morocco, fitted complete with STATIONERY, BLOTTING BOOK CASH BOOK, LEDGER INKSTAND, LIGHT BOX, 3 BOSI NITE TABLETS, PENKNIFE, IVORY RULE, PAPER KNIFE, SCISSORS, CORKSCREW, SILVER and IVORY PEN and PENCIL, &c., with SPRING LOCK and DUPLICATE KEYS, in solid Leather Travelling Case with Strap. Nett Cash, Price Rs. 165 0
The above is very handsome and very suitable for presentation.
SMITH'S SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, Foolscap size, with inside Leather pockets, blotting paper and Leather-covered inkstand, with strong Straps......22 8
SMITH'S "TOURIST" WRITING CASES, in Morocco, containing blotting book, pen and pencil, inks and, &c., with spring lock......7 8
DRAWING-ROOM TABLESETS, consisting of an elegant box for stationery and a blotting-book to match, in dark green Levant Morocco, handsome Gothic Pattern, richly illuminated purple and buff, and handsomely tooled and gilt......75 0
Ditto. ditto. in Coromandel Wood with Ivory and Ormolu Mounts......40 0
Ditto. ditto. in Morocco and gilt, dome shaped, with blotting book to match......40 0

JEWEL CASES.

In best RUSSIA LEATHER, green chequered, with 2 trays lined silk plush, 9 inch, with Bramah lock and duplicate keys......35 0
Do. do. BROWN RUSSIA, *expanding* pattern, lined purple velvet......35 0
In BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE, lined dark blue silk, 10 inch with 2 trays......18 8
JEWEL CASE DARK GREEN, RUSSIA, 10 inch, lined velvet blind tooled, with lock and keys......48 0
Do. do. BROWN RUSSIA, *square pattern*, richly gilt, lined velvet, 10 inch with 2 trays......50 0

LADIES' WORK-BOXES, AND WORK-BASKETS, &c.

LADY'S WORK BASKETS of neat wicker-work prettily lined with quilted silk and fitted with scissors, crochet hook, penknife, thimble, &c.
No. 0, smallest size......Rs. 9 8
Ditto ditto new pattern lining......10 8
No. 1, medium size......10 8
Ditto ditto new pattern lining......12 0
No. 2, large size......12 8
Ditto ditto new pattern lining......14 8
LADY'S CASH CABINETS of Russia leather with gilt mounts containing 4 drawers, respectively, for gold, silver, notes, and keys, a very tasteful novelty......33 0
LADY'S EXPANDING RETICULES of best Russia with gilt mounts, very elegantly finished......Rs. 20 to 30 0
The "BEATRICE" WRITING and WORK-BOX, an elegant and convenient arrangement, upon being opened the working materials are at once available, whilst by pressing a spring the front falls and the writing apparatus is exposed ready for use.
In Mock Russia lined with quilted silk and fitted with necessary instruments......35 0
Ditto ditto in best Russia leather, silk lined......40 0
LADY'S VISITING RETICULES, containing memorandum book for names and addresses, spaces for Lady's and Gentleman's visiting cards, pencil, &c.
In Morocco with gilt mounts......12 8
NEW IMPROVED GRAPHOSCOPE for large Pictures, Photographs, &c., and also for Stereoscopic Views, very unique and elegant......35 0
VIEWS FOR DITTO CABINET SIZE, CRYSTAL PALACE VIEWS, LONDON VIEWS, COLORED FLOWERS, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, &c. from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 Each.
STEREOSCOPES with ring to raise or lower......25 0
NEW JEWEL KALEIDOSCOPE, on handsome Bronze Stand......16 0
MICROSCOPES, MONOCULAR, at Rs. 60, 70, and......90 0
Ditto BINOCULAR with full Fittings, &c......300 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERNS, a pair mounted on Case, with rackwork for Dissolving View Effect......
Lanterns encased in Mahogany, complete with case......250 0
Ditto ditto in Japanned Tin with case......180 0
MAGIC LANTERNS of various sizes, small and large at Rs. 7-8, 9-8, 18-0, and......28 0
Slides for the above always available—Scenic, Comic, and Dioramic

GAMES, &c.

RACE GAME, large board, illustrated in colors, with box containing horses, obstacles, and dice box, complete......Rs. 13 4
CROQUET, sets in box complete, at Rs. 20, 30, and......35 0
BEZIQUE, sets for 2 or 4, at Rs 5 8, 7-8 10-0 and......15 0
CHESS. Staunton pattern. in boxes, plain, polished, or weighted, at Rs. 6, 15 20, and......35 0
"MACKLIN" DOUBLE-POCKET CHESS BOARD, with MEN......4 0
"IN STATU QUO" Chess board and Men, with spring for fixing Men in any position of the Game......30 0
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, book-form, with Cups and Men at Rs. 7, 8-8, and......10 8
CHESS BOARDS, of folding leather, at Rs. 3-8, 5-8, and......8 0
CRIBBAGE, plain boards, with pegs, Re. 1, triangular......2 0
Ditto box es, with space for cards, silk lined with lock, Rs. 5 8 and......6 8
Ditto with mother of pearl top, Rs. 10 and......13 0
Ditto new principle, white metal pegs to all the holes, to draw up for scoring......6 0

PLAYING CARDS, WHIST AND BEZIQUE MARKERS, DOMINOES, &c., &c., &c.

ROYAL CABINET OF GAMES, containing all the above, in Walnutwood, massive and handsome, with folding doors to open in front, Rs. 90-0.

COMPENDIUMS OF GAMES.

In polished fine box, 17 games, large size......Rs. 45 0
In ,, Mahogany box, 12 games, small size. 25 0
In leather and Gilt case. 10 games......Rs. 15 0
In fine wood box, 10 games......12 0

RECHERCHE PAPETERIE, GLASS CUBE PAPER WEIGHTS, PEN AND PENCIL CASES IN GOLD, SILVER, AND ALUMINIUM, and other useful and Ornamental Articles in great variety.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

ELEGANT PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

S. ROSE & Co. invite attention to their Christmas Stock.

Ladies' Work Boxes, Companions, Reticules, Work Caskets, Hand Bags, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Scent bottles, &c.

THE "BEATRICE" WORK BOX WRITING DESK.—The advantage possessed by this Work Box Writing Case over most other patterns is, that when first opened, it presents a perfect work box; and it is not until a spring is touched, which allows the front to fall, and the flap in lid is opened, that the completely arranged Stationery Case is disclosed to view. In leather, lined with quilted silk, and fitted with stationery and cutlery. Rs. 26.

THE "LADIES'" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASES—Thoroughly fitted with sundries. Rs 45 each.

LADIES' PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE—(Size 13 by 10 by [illegible]), Round top Russia Leather, Gilt Design, lined with Satinwood, Sunk Handle, long Tubular Hinges, Locks and Fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, Cutlery, Ivory, and Silver Articles, 2 Inkstands, Morocco Blotting Case, &c. Cash Rs. 60.

LADIES' WORK BOXES.—In superior walnutwood, rounded top, with inlaid bands and diamond pearl plate,

10 inch size......Rs. 8
11 inch size......,, 9
12 inch size......,, 10

LADIES' WRITING DESKS.—Of polished wood, 1—12 inch lined with silk velvet, polished inside. Rs. 10.

2.—12 inch size. Of superior Coromandelwood, with partitions at top for stationery and secret drawers, Rs. 15.

THE ALPINE WORK CASE.—It is of the shape of a tent and opens widely at the top for work, &c. It is made of bright-grained Roan leather with gilt lines, lined with quilted silk......Rs. 5
Large size, calf leather with bone ring fastener, fitted complete......Rs 15
Ditto satin, with painted flowers, fitted complete......Rs. 20

THE BRIGHTON ALPINE WORK CASE.—Is an improvement on the preceding, as it affords more space for work. It is made of Calf leather with an in-covered buttons, lined with quilted silk, and has a bone ring fastening. Rs. 12.

Fancy Goods of every description.
Full particulars on application.

Writing Desks, Despatch Boxes, Envelopes and Blotting Cases, Inkstands, CigarStands, &c.

THE "GRANVILLE" DESPATCH DESK.—A New Pattern, combining all the advantages of the various Despatch Boxes in use, with extreme lightness and portability. In Chequered Russia Leather, lined with Roan Leather and with Polished Mahogany; Sunk Brass Handle, with Bramah Lock; size 14 inches. Cash Rs. 38.

THE "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX.—With writing slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather. Size 16 inches. Rs. 80.

THE "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX.—With three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above in best Russia, lined with Morocco, Mordan's patent spring lock (size 15½ by 11 by 7.) Rs. 104.

THE "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK.—Having 3-folds or openings, presenting a most convenient Slope for Writing, and allowing a large space for Documents, with the following Fittings:—Cash Book and Journal, Blotting book, 2 Patent Inkstands, a supply of Paper and Envelopes, Ivory Rule, Paper Knife, Erasers, Pen-knife, Scissors, Silver Pencil and Pen-holder in best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with patent Bramah Lock Hinges and handle all gilded; size 15½ by 11 by 6½ inches, Rs. 140.

GENTLEMEN'S WRITING DESK.—Of polished Walnutwood.

1.—12 inch size. with brass clips and corners, the flaps lined with leather. Rs. 9.

2.—14 inch size, with brass edges, best quality, the flaps lined with leather, and the interior lined with Spanish Mahogany, tumbler lock and secret drawers. Rs. 18.

TOURISTS' WRITING CASES.—In Octavo and Quarto sizes, from Rs. 5 to Rs 25 each.

THE RUSTIC CIGAR STAND.—Rs. 8.

LADIES' NEW PRESENTATION DIAL LETTER BALANCE. This New Balance indicate the weights in Tolahs and in Ounces. It is made entirely in *Ormolu*, or imitation dead-gold work.

Height, 7 inches; Width 4½ inches......cash Rs. 16 0
Portable Indian Postage weigh, German Silver in small leather case. ½ to 4......Rs. 4 0

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SCRAP AND CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.—Splendid assortment of Albums for Cartes only, and Cartes and Cabinet Pictures, all of the newest Patterns.

Cash prices, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 80.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1876.

GIFT CARDS FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

Early supplies of the New Patterns have been received, so that orders for Cards, for forwarding to friends at home, will be at once attended to.

TWO HUNDRED designs, consisting of Fan, Butterfly, and Embossed Cards, Scented Sachets, and Beautifully Coloured Pictures of Children, Flowers, &c., from As. 2 to Rs. 3.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to

S. ROSE AND CO., 10, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the **SEASON,** *consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.*

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXAMPLES OF ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM

Age.	For life.	For 5 years only.	At age 60, or death before.	Age.	Immediate Annuity for Rs. 1,000 paid down.	Endowment for children on attaining 21. Returnable scale.	Age.
30	Rs 21 5 4	Rs 38 12	Rs. 31 10 0	50	Rs. 81 2 0	Rs. 38 11 8	4

The above Rates are from 19 to 103 per cent. lower than those of any other Company. Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 15TH DEC. 1875.

REUTER'S Telegram Co., Limited, have issued the following notices to-day :—

"Our usual market closing report has not yet come to hand. The last message we have received being yesterday's opening, which left London at 11 30 a. m"

And afterwards—

"All telegraphic communication with Europe is interrupted."

The absence of home advices has naturally had a most restrictive effect on business here to-day. In the morning there was a fair enquiry for cotton at Colaba, but later this entirely ceased, and there was almost nothing of any kind doing in the afternoon.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues extremely quiet, very few transactions being reported, both buyers and sellers seeming indisposed to operate pending intelligence as to the rates at which Council drafts have been allotted in London to-day. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand 1s. 9 7-16d. per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight 1s. 9d ⅞ ,,
Credits 8 ,, 1s. 9½d. ,,
Documents 3 ,, 1s. 9 15-16d. ,,

In Exchange on Calcutta and GOVERNMENT PAPER no business has transpired and rates are nominally unchanged.

The SHARE MARKET has been firm but not very active. Bank of Bombays are steady at yesterday's figures. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 per share higher. Spinning and Weaving scrip is firm and tending upwards, with the exception only of Dhurrumseys, which have declined Rs. 10 per share.

The demand for COTTON in the morning was active and a considerable number of small lots were bought for export both of New and Old Cotton at fully yesterday's prices. The absence of the usual telegrams has, however, induced a pause later on and we are not likely to see much doing until regular communication is restored. New Cotton is still coming in very slowly and from the Berars there are reports of considerable injury to the "Jerry," which, it is now said will fall materially short of last season. It seems, however, somewhat late in the day to make such a discovery, and there has certainly been nothing in the weather reports to account for it, so that we are inclined to think such accounts are not very reliable. Hitherto there has not been a word said against the Oomrawattee Crop; on the contrary, all accounts have agreed in estimating it as likely to be the largest yield on record, and it seems difficult therefore to imagine that so sudden a change can have taken place. It should not be forgotten that about this time last year a similar cry was raised about the great falling off in the crop, and from Broach especially letters and telegrams were received stating that the yield was only sixty or seventy per cent. of an average, the final result being the largest crop ever marketed.

FREIGHTS by Canal Steamers to-day have been steady at £2-7-6 per ton, but the engagements have been small, and we do not hear of anything having been done forward.

PIECE GOODS are exceedingly quiet and prices show an easier tendency.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	678¾
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	251¼	a'l	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260
60,000	20	all	5p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	106
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480 xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,475
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,200
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	500
156	500	all	...	Berar Company (New)	500
1,000	250	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	260
400	250	all	8½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	75
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	825 xd
280	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	50
800	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,600 xd
500	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	11
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
150	8,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co.	1,950
800	2,000	2,000	15 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
800	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
3,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	380
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	650
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	550
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	400
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
180	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
480	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

* Per share, for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218'8'0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	254
...	£20	103'14'8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65' 7'8	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21'13'1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£16	136'5'12	do.	Do. New Shares	220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,105
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.s.	Masagon Land	600
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	210

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

800	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
400	2,000	(all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
800	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,085
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	170
800	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	725
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	880
1,500	1,250	al	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	890
1,400	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	1,095
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,000
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	990
7..	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	780
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	900
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	925
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,095
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,115
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	680
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Sconderdas Spinning	875
600	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,650
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	57
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	650
500	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	170
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	80
1,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	25
1,990	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	400
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	32

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
	95	119½	...	Bank of China	1
	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

[illegible]MBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDA RAILWAY.

[illegible]ment of Traffic, for week ending 11th December, 1875.

Open, 430½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	49,563	0	0
Merchandise	8,466	0	0
Municipal Trains	470	0	0
Total Rs.	1,30,499	0	0

Corresponding week in December 1874.

Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	41,247	0	0
Merchandise	52,214	0	0
[illegible]	403	0	0
Total Rs.	93,864	0	0
Increase Rs.	36,635	0	0

[illegible]IPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE SHIP CARRIECLARK, 1,293 tons, Captain J. A. [illegible], will sail to-day for London via Hull with a general [illegible]

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMER INDIA, Captain James [illegible] sailed yesterday morning with the following [illegible] passengers :—Miss Harris and Mr. J. McKenzie

[illegible] SHIP DIADEM, 1,065 tons, Captain Smith, which [illegible] in harbour on the 14th instant from Moulmein (November 16th), brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP CHOICE, 1,112 tons, Captain A. C. Marsters, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Liverpool (July 25th), brought a cargo of 1,485 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE ALFRED MICHEL, 536 tons, Captain Serenon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (October 26th), with a cargo of 9,663 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Adam Seedick.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
15	Alfred Michel	Serenon	Mauritius, Oct 26.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	India(s) H. M. S. Jumna	Harris D'Arcy	Liverpool. England.

The ship Carrie Clark, Storor, to London via Hull, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Khiva, to Southampton, was entered out fo loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
10	Eurydice	Kemp	Liverpool, Aug 30.
	City of Madras	Halley	Glasgow, Aug '6.
	Bowfell	Ellery	Liverpool, Aug 16.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
10	Strathclyde(s)	....	....
	Eldorado (s)	....	....
	Louise	....	....

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

BOMBAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·895
Temperature of the Air	79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·4
Dew Point	66·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·644
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	85·1
Minimum do. do	73·9
General Direction of wind	ENE, NE, NW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	215

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zante s, 150 boxes tinned plates, Hyderally Cassumjee.
Tagus s, 1,000 bundles hoop iron, Ritchie Stuart and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Tartar s, 85 packages ale Jemsetjee Framjee ; 21 casks brasswire R L Southern and Co ; 24 bundles buckets and 20 casks beer, George Gahagan and Co.

Rajpoot, 99 cases claret, C Bounevialle and Co ; 7 crates earthenware, Abdoolally Kharoolabhoy ; 12 crates empty bottles, Hormusjee Rustomjee ; 60 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik A'om ; 800 bundles steel, Ramchunder Mahadeo and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stelvio s, 39 cases ginger, Mooljee Govindjee ; 150 bags galls, Shamjee Veerjee ; 415 bags linseed, Mackinlay Simpson and Co ; 30 bales wool, Mooljee Premjee ; 75 bales wool, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 90 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 36 bales cotton, Thackersey Khetsey ; 28 bales cotton, Ragowjee Ramjee ; 65 bales cotton, Nagsee Bhozraz ; 41 bales cotton, Mooljee Anundjee ; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Corree Khetsee ; 83 bales cotton, Mooljee Anundjee ; 40 bales cotton, Narandass Rajaram and Co.

Zampa s. 50 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 250 bales cotton Tricomjee Mooljee and Co ; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee.

Zante s, 200 cwts bones, Allimamed Hasum ; 1,000 bags wheat and 500 bags linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Tartar . 50 bales cotton W Nicol and Co.

Valkyrin, 200 bags myrabollams, Jetha Pursotum.

Cathay s, 200 packages cloves, Hassonbhoy Thavur and Co ; 25 cases mother of pearl shells, 20 bundles deer horns, and 3 bales hides, Joosub Lutf ; 16 bales hides, Hasum Oomer ; 6 bales skins, Abdoolally Tyebally ; 610 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 467 bags rapeseed, Ewart Latham and Co ; 419 pieces and 2 bundles E teeth, Moolchund Jeevraz ; 65 pieces E teeth, Guneshdass Sojwee ; 11 bales fishmaws, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 4 bales hides, Momed Corjee.

Khiva s, 3,266 bags rapeseed, Wallace and Co ; 467 packages ginger, 337 packages pepper, 9 packages coffee, and 35 cases cardamoms, P & O S N Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Khiva s, 500 bales cotton, Vinay and Co ; 450 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bangalore s, 330 bags coffee, P and O S N Co ; 55 bales hemp, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s, 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co ; 187 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s, 100 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Bangalore s, 254 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

HIGH COURT.—16TH DECEMBER.

Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.

LONG CAUSES.

271-75—Khunderow Morojee—Goonaba Narrayen vs Chundroobai—Jefferson and Payne.
432-75—Jamsetji C Cama—Framee Dossabhoy Wadia and others vs Purmanundass Narrondass and others—Janardhun and G.
5-75—Ardaseer Framjee—Dadameeya Noor Mahomed vs Goolbehee, widow—Khunderow Morojee.
415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Liladhur Kallianjee and others—H Bicknell.
339-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Villa Bhima and others.—H. Bicknell.
306-74—Prescot and Winter—Nusserwanee Ardaseer W vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSE.

116-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kubbee vs Navibai widow and others—Shapoorji and Thacurdass, Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner and Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.

For argument on a Judge's summons.

627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhoy Peerbhai vs Syed Mira Shaw—L Fletcher.

LONG CAUSE.

267-75—K Morojee—Manecklal Atmaram vs Muncherjee Din shaw—P Cowasjee.
331-75—Jefferson and Payne—Dayal Purshotum vs Culla Pardhan.
84-75—A Framjee—Charles Henry Emmett vs Pallonjee Bomonjee Wania—P Cowasjee.
123-75—A Framjee—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Dorabjee Eduljee and others.
265-75—Mr Fletcher—or pauper—J Marcellina Nicholas vs J P DeMello—Cragie, Lynch and Owen—Rimington, Hore & Langley.
36-7—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Anunjee Ramchundra vs Gopal Mahadeo and another—Crawford and Boevey.

Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL.

SHORT CAUSES.

626-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Alliance S and Weaving Co vs Mooljee Visram—Tyabjee and Sayani.

LONG CAUSES.

295-75—J C Cama—Adurjee Dadabhoy vs Gordhundass Goculdas—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
430-75—J C Cama—Jokheram Hurnarayen vs Chatoormull Saida and another—K Morojee.
480-75—Mr Pollock—Morarjee Topun and others vs Sodhi Vaikoont Appa and others—Lynch and Tobin.
495-75—J C Cama—Govindass Luckmondass vs Sookdusondass Suntookram—Balkrishna and B.
497-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Ramchunder Govind Dator.
512-75—Jenardhun and G—G J Mody vs Madhowrao Dinoanath and another—Chalk and Turner.
554-75—Rimington, Hore and Langly—R W Tambay and others vs Mohunjee Janojee Landay—Crawford and Boevey.
557-75—Janardhun and G Pudumsey Narsi vs Chagan Kheoshall Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
562-75—A Framjee—Rustomjee Dossabhoy and other vs Rutanbai widow.
563-75—Lynch and Tobin—Perozbai widow vs Dinshaw Dorabjee.
564-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Jumnabai widow vs Khosal Nanjee and others
565-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Dhunjeebhoy Bomonjee vs Navajba widow and others.
567-75—P Cowasjee—Hajee Ibrahim Puckeer Mahomed vs Hajee Mahomed Currim E—Tyabjee and Sayani
570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
571-75—A Framjee—Soondrabai widow vs Veera Ooka and others Tyabjee and Sayani.
572-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Laljee Cutchia and others vs W Nicol and Company.
574-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Lairabai widow vs Jan Mahomed K—A Framjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 13.

James, Surg, Madras Army Med Dept, on sick certificate, from Poonamallee.

DECEMBER 15.

Conolly, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Khainoorra.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 14.

Young, Col, Bengal Dy Jud Adv Genl, to join, to Rawul Pindee.
Mackenzie, Lieut, Bombay 3rd Regt N I, to join, to Ahmedabad.

DECEMBER 15.

Rennick, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 20	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 17	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 17	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australia	,, 26	3 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 28	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 20	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 20	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 19th May last, it is notified that, as on and after the 4th October next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Dec. 20	Monday	Jan. 3
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 10

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

4 P.M.
Tuesday .... Dec. 28

QUEENSLAND VIA SINGAPORE.

Tuesday .... Dec. 28

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday .... Dec. 26

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above date.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the steamers touch at Guadar, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Friday*.

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Saturday.

On every Tuesday, until further notice, an extra Steamer, of the B I S N Company, is despatched to Karwar, touching at the intermediate Ports. Mails for Ratnagiri, Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, and Karwar are made up for that opportunity.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	12 NOON.	12-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Oorun and Panwell	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8-30 A.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day ; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 3-30 P.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway ; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 NOON ; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 6 P.M. ; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 5 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock for letters and 3 P.M. for newspapers and books. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. At 5 P.M. and up to the time of starting (7 P.M.) letters are received by payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton no exceeding Bounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

DR. C. F. KHORY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountains.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION of TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HOCKADAY—December 11th, at No. 8, Bhowanipore, Calcutta, the wife of Mr John Hockaday, of a daughter.

RENNY—December 3rd, at Ramnaghur, Jessore, the wife of Hercules G. Renny, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MACDIARMID—SEALES—December 4th, at Sanawar, by the Rev. J. Cole, A. Macdiarmid to Harriet Caroline, widow of the late Richard Seales, Esq., of London.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PRESERVES—Your letter is too personal.

The Bombay Gazett

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1875.

The unemployed Europeans and Eurasians in this country are never long excluded from the public gaze, for their forlorn condition is ever attracting notice and they have always advocates desirous of devising measures for their substantial relief, which are freely ventilated in the columns of the press. It is fortunate that this class of men are able to find their best representatives from among those who are more nearly connected with them than any other portion of the community is. The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants is composed of a class of men who are certainly better able than any of the officials in the various Departments of the State to represent the real condition of the many unemployed Europeans and Eurasians in India, and they have better means than any one else of knowing what the feelings of these men really are, and what they themselves consider the best to be done under the peculiar circumstances in which they are placed. From this point of view the memorial presented to the Viceroy, which was published last week in our own and other journals, has a practical value which under other circumstances it would not possess. The story told in the memorial is, in many respects, the same as that with which the public are already familiar, the chief feature of which is the reckless way in which the Government have imported Europeans for service on the Railways and in the Public Works Department and then thrown them adrift to satisfy some economic theory, the practical value of which is soon tested, and the mistake made is quickly corrected by a further importation of Europeans who are threatened, in their turn, to be sacrificed in a similar manner.

We need not now dilate on the ruinous consequence to the men who have been treated in this way, except to point to it as a warning to the Government of the effects of the unrestrained appetite for theories which high officials are too prone to indulge in. If what goes on in India were better known among or regarded by the working classes in England, many of those who come out to India would hesitate before accepting the apparently tempting offers which the Government of India sometimes makes them ; and they would then avoid involving themselves in the miseries that accompany unemployed Europeans in this country. An attempt has been made by the Secretary to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, but admittedly an unsuccessful one, to find out the exact number of unemployed Europeans and Eurasians in India. Several tables of figures have been framed showing the number of unemployed Europeans and Eurasians in the different Presidencies and provinces of India. The total is put down at 1,098 men unemployed, the youngest of whom is 15 ; the age of a large number ranges from 20 to 39 years, and many are from 40 to 60 years of age. Upon these men are dependent 2,084 persons, making a total of 3,182 Europeans and Eurasians throughout India who have no visible means of support. Of this very formidable number 1,190 are in the Bengal and 1,289 in the Madras Presidency ; in Bombay Presidency the number is put down at 363 ; the remainder are scattered over the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab. The pressing question is what is to be done to provide the means of livelihood for these people. In the memorial to the Viceroy several practical suggestions are made, but we may more particularly notice the proposal that the Government should ascertain by practical tests the relative value of European and Eurasian skilled labour compared with native skilled labour. On the East Indian Railway lately many of their European servants were suddenly discharged and natives engaged in their places, but the point remains undecided whether the saving of money, which the Railway authorities seem only to think about, will compensate for the loss of skill which undoubtedly the Company must suffer. The Railways in this country are not, however, fit objects for the testing of the value of certain theories of this sort that an extra-officious Agent or Manager may like to entertain ; and certainly to give the control of the trains, perhaps carrying troops to distant stations, to native engine drivers would be as mad a proceeding as to hand over to native gunners all the artillery we possess. The Railways in India have been constructed for strategic purposes, and the working of them, so far as the driving of the trains is concerned, should be kept in the hands of Europeans, for similar reasons. Besides these considerations travellers by Railway, whether native or European, have a right to expect that the Railway Companies will employ the most skilled labour at their command, and that directors will not endanger the safety of their passengers by futile attempts to economise expenditure.

For these reasons the Government cannot dispense with European skilled labour so easily as may be imagined ; but, unfortunately, this view of the "Poor Whites" question does not get rid of all the difficulties that encompass them. As far as the skilled portion of European labourers of all sorts in the public service is concerned, the Government can be warned to be careful not to discharge them without fully considering the consequences ; but there is still remaining a large class, composed chiefly of Eurasians, who are unskilled as well as unemployed. The solution of the enigma which this class of men presents depends entirely upon the possibility of their becoming skilled labourers, and then of their being able to find constant employment. Neither of these desirable results has been yet attained, but in order to secure them the memorialists propose the following measures :—

First.—The creation of new industries or the development of existing industries, offering a field of employment for European and Eurasian labour.

Secondly.—The establishment of industrial schools and also the establishment at large centres of industry of industrial homes, together with the amendment of the law relating to European vagrancy.

Lastly.—The establishment of colonies on the hill ranges and on the Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the establishment of aided emigration.

The creation of new industries might be the means of giving employment to a number of unemployed men, but unless those who are looking forward to this mode of obtaining relief are skilled labourers, the new industries would not want them, so that it would be useless to call upon the Government to create new industries before the materials are ready at hand to be used when required. The Government of India, however, cannot be expected to enter upon industrial undertakings, because not only would such a proceeding be foreign to its proper duties, but the capital required could not be supplied by the Government though its encouragement to well-considered undertakings might be bestowed and often has been given with good results.

In discussing this question of unemployed Europeans and Eurasians it should be remembered that the first consideration must be given to the rising generation of Europeans and Eurasians, for if adequate measures can be adopted to secure employment for those who in a few years will be in search of work, the difficulty will be in a great degree overcome which makes the condition of the "Poor Whites" so helpless now. There are two modes of relief—the establishment of industrial schools and emigration. Whether colonies could be profitably maintained on the hill ranges in India is a problem that has yet to be decided, but the Australian colonies would take emigrants from India provided they were persons who understood something of agriculture and who were skilled labourers, but they would not take emigrants who were ignorant of everything that was useful, and who were besides too proud to do manual work. All that is wanted is that the tools India supplies the colonies should be useful, and there is really no other way to make emigrants valuable additions to a colony, whether on the hill ranges in India or in the plains of Australia, than by establishing industrial schools where the youth of the rising generation could receive proper instruction.

The case of the men who are now wandering about vainly seeking for work is a hard one indeed. The suggestion of the memorialists is a good one, that a distinction should be made between those who are vagrants from no fault of their own, and those who have ruined themselves by their drunken habits. All are now alike thrown into the workhouse, and the best men are branded with the same stamp that marks the worst among them. The same sympathy cannot fairly be bestowed on both alike, and the Government would be extending a helping hand to those who deserved as well as needed it, if the distinction between these two classes of vagrants could be fairly maintained. Many good men have been made vagrants by the act of some Departments of the State, and they ought not to be lost sight of, or to be classed with those with whom vagrancy is a profession, and who apparently have not much desire to change their calling. The memorialists, assisted by the active Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, have done well in bringing the whole case to public notice once more, and they will do better if they keep the question moving till some effective measures be adopted to ameliorate the condition of the unemployed Europeans and Eurasians.

THE MARCH OF CHOLERA IN INDIA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

INDIA, private and official, and especially the Indian Medical Service, cannot but have been both gratified and satisfied that the medical arrangements of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India should have been entrusted to a man of the large Indian experience of Dr. Fayrer. The startling accounts of the cholera raging in the neighbourhood of the Prince's proposed Camp in the Annamallay Hills, which we published in our issue of Friday last, must make us thankful for the foresight of Dr. Fayrer in persuading His Royal Highness to forego his visit to those pleasant hunting grounds. The number of deaths recorded, which is probably as in all similar Indian statistics considerably below the mark, shows nevertheless that this fatal disease has taken a firm hold on the locality and is working with more than ordinary cruelty. There is, however, one point in the extract from our Madras contemporary on which we feel bound to remark, although, of course, we cannot set ourselves up as an authority in medical matters.

Our contemporary observes that the present visitation of cholera in that part of India was introduced from Ceylon. Now this we are inclined to doubt, both from the inherent difficulty of determining such a point in the presence of the fact that cholera visited nearly the whole of India during this year, and also because we, taking our own view, though perhaps an unscientific one, cannot help noticing certain facts and forming our own deductions from them. We leave it to the public and the medical profession in particular to weigh the following facts and form their own conclusions. The first alarm of cholera in 1875 was received from Lucknow, and horrible indeed were the particulars which reached us. Amongst others 19 (?) corpses were, it was said, taken out of a third class carriage. Slowly but surely the disease found its way towards Bombay ; Khandeish was infected and the holy city on the Godavery was closed to worshippers. The disease was to a great extent, however, counteracted in these places, and we were hoping that with the advent of the rains we had seen the last of it.

It was just at this time that we happened to remark to an officer of large experience in the whole of this Presidency that the Southern Mahratta Country appeared to be exceptionally favoured by Providence in its freedom from this fearful scourge.

The answer we received was almost prophetic, "Take my word for it, they'll have their turn. It always is so." Soon afterwards rumours of cholera reached us from Belgaum and Dharwar. The disease commenced, grew worse, and is now on the decline in these places, and has been transferred to the more southern districts of India in their turn.

If these facts are not sufficient to establish a theory, they are nevertheless remarkable. From Lucknow to the Annamallays, the disease has passed and is passing through the same stages, with a strangely regular progress.

The only difference worth notice as damaging our suggested theory is that the cholera of the Madras Presidency appears to be far more virulent than that of our own. This, however, may be attributed with fairness to varieties of climate affecting the form of the disease.

We believe that in Europe Asiatic cholera, when it does appear in London, generally reaches our capital after passing through Constantinople, Vienna, Berlin, Brussels, and Paris.

It would be strange indeed if Central Asia, which formerly with its hordes of barbarians was the scourge of a great part of the Eastern hemisphere, should still be destined to plague us with noxious vapours bearing the seeds of a disease more widely dreaded than the sword of Timour or Chengiz Khan.

A TWICE-BORN CHICKEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 9th I observe a letter signed "J. D." running down the *Oriental Figaro* for having published the "Soliloquy of a Rationalistic Chicken," an extract, as he states, from the *Leisure Hour* of 1871-72. I have looked through both these volumes and find no such thing. I hope for the future "J.D.," who, I believe, is an "irrationalistic chicken," will take care to state the correct volumes and not say *I am not sure which.*

If he can prove it from any of the volumes of the *Leisure Hour* he will greatly oblige

"FIGARO'S" FRIEND.

14th Dec.

THE FRAUD UPON TWO OF THE LOCAL BANKS.

THE fraud perpetrated on Tuesday last upon two of the local Banks by two young Parsees appears to be the most audacious that has been attempted in Bombay for some years past, and has naturally formed the subject of general conversation for the last two days. The younger of the culprits, Ardasir Lowjee Setna, was a clerk in the office of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., merchants, upon whom a fraud is said to have been committed by his father, Lowjee Rustomjee, some time ago. Lowjee Rustomjee was dismissed from the firm's employ and the matter was privately compromised ; but out of sympathy, which now turns out to be undeserved, the good-natured gentleman, then at the head of the firm, subsequently employed Lowjee's son Ardasir. The other man, Eduljee Byramjee Gharialee, who was not in the employ of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., as misstated by a contemporary, appears to have had no employment of any kind and to have lived upon his wits. He evidently made Ardasir a tool and induced him to steal out of the firm's cheque-book two blank cheques, which were subsequently filled in, the one upon the National Bank of India for Rs. 25,000, and the other for Rs 21,000 upon the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. On Tuesday last, Eduljee Byramjee presented the cheques at the two Banks, from which he got the aggregate sum of Rs. 46,000 in currency notes. About an hour after the payments had been made, enquiries were instituted at the Banks by Messrs. Gaddum and Co.'s men when it was ascertained that the fraud had been completed, and that the culprit had made away with the money. A report was at once made to Mr. Framjee, police inspector in the Fort division. It appears Eduljee had given at the Banks a false name and a false address ; but he was shortly afterwards arrested in a funeral party that was sitting outside the fire temple in Hornby Row. Nothing was, however, found upon his person to connect him with the fraud. Ardasir Lowjee was next arrested at his father's house at Dhobie Talao, and Rs. 5,890 in currency notes and silver were found with him. In searching the drawer of his desk, the police found some papers, on which were observed signatures of Mr. O'Feidler, of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., which very much resembled the genuine signature of that gentleman. Indeed, the signatures on the two cheques in question appear to have been so well executed as to have proved a puzzle even to persons familiar with the genuine ones. The police kept up a vigilant search throughout the night ; and at 3 o'clock yesterday morning were guided to a house in the Fort occupied by Eduljee Byramjee's sister. Here they recovered Rs. 40,000 in currency notes, which were concealed in a broken wooden box without a lid, which was lying amidst worthless articles in a corner of a room. Thus the whole of the money has been recovered except Rs. 110, which sum, it is alleged, was paid as a fee to an astrologer who assured the criminals that last Tuesday was an auspicious day for the undertaking they had then in view.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS AT THE POLICE COURT.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, two Parsees, named Eduljee Byramjee Ghudialee and Ardaseer Lowjee Setna, were charged with using as genuine a forged document knowing it to be forged, also with forgery of a valuable document, namely, a cheque for Rs. 25,000 payable by the National Bank to the muccadum of Messrs. Gaddum and Co.

The informant, Pestonjee Hormusjee, was re-called, and the information laid on the day previous was read over to him in the presence and hearing of the prisoners when he further said—The prisoner No. 1 at the bar, whose name I have mentioned before as being Dorabjee Shapoorjee, is the person against whom the aforesaid information was laid by me yesterday. I now learn that his real name is Eduljee Byramjee Ghudialee. From information I have since received, I have reason to believe that the prisoner No. 2, Ardaseer Lowjee, stole from the office of Messrs. Gaddum and Co. the blank form of the cheque. (Exhibit A.) I did not pay with my own hands the amount of the cheque for Rs. 25,000. It was paid by Cooverjee Dorabjee, an assistant cashier, to prisoner No. 1 in my presence. I took the currency notes amounting to Rs. 25,000 out of my drawer, and handed them to the assistant cashier, who registered the numbers and paid the notes to prisoner No. 1.

Both prisoners declined to cross-examine this witness.

Cooverjee Dorabjee, an assistant cashier of the National Bank, was next examined by the Court. His evidence corroborated the evidence of the last witness in material points. Prisoners reserved the cross-examination of this witness, and the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 17th inst. (to-morrow) at 2 P.M.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF PROPERTY AT THE MAHOMEDAN JUMATKHANA.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, two Mahomedans, named Sulliman Ebrahim, and Ebram Peerbhoy, were charged with house-breaking and theft of property consisting of jewellery and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 750-5-0 belonging to Tabjee Ali Mowedy Reena, the head of the Mahomedan Jumatkhana at Chinch Bunder.

Subja Ali Mohna said—I am a mehta in the employ of the Khoja Jumat and reside at Chinch Bunder road. The property as per list A (consisting of jewellery, cash, &c.) used to be kept in these two boxes (produced in court) in the office room of the Jumat at Chinch Bunder under my charge. I last saw all the property safe in these boxes in the office on Thursday, the 9th instant, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock that night. I left the office after securing the windows and locking the door, and took the key with me. On the following morning at half past 3 o'clock, I went to the office, and on unlocking the padlock of the door, I tried to push it open, but found it fastened from inside. I raised an alarm. Some persons, who were sitting about, came up. I then went to the rear of the office, and found this rope (a cotton rope half an inch thick) hanging from a window, which was then open. I called two or four persons, and told them to stay there and sent a man inside the office through a window with a light. No one was found in the office, and the man unfastened the door, and I went in. I found both these boxes lying open and the locks broken, and all the contents missing. This lock and part of a staple (produced) and this iron crowbar were lying near the large box. I then went out and found this policeman (points to PC. No. 389 B) and this jemadar outside the office and I brought them into the office and pointed out to them these two boxes. They then took me to the Oomercarry chowkey, where I saw the two prisoners and all the ornaments and cash now before the court. I identified the property as my stolen property. With the exception of four gold bangles, all my missing property has been recovered. The prisoners were afterwards kept in custody and the police took charge of the property. I do not know the first prisoner. I know the second prisoner, he had formerly a wood depot at Camateepoora. I do not know what profession he follows now. I charge both the prisoners with house-breaking by night in order to the commission of theft and with theft.

Prisoner No. 1 declined to cross-examine this witness. Mr. Bomonjee Perozeshaw, for prisoner No. 2, also declined cross-examination.

Fazal Ali Asad Ali said—I am a police naique No. 389B and do duty at Oomercarry. I recollect the night of the 9th instant. I was on my rounds at about a quarter to 2 o'clock on the morning of the 10th instant in Shamjee Hunsraj street, and I saw two persons standing on one side of the road. I asked them what they were doing and they both ran away. I ran after them, and one of them concealed himself near a tank in Chumbarwadda Gully. The other person ran away into the gully. I seized the man who concealed himself near the tank. He is the 2nd prisoner I then seized the other person at a distance of 16 or 20 paces from the tank. That person is the first prisoner. I searched the first prisoner and found this note for Rs. 10 and this note for Rs. 5, these matches, Rs. 4, and one key in his pocket. This cloth was on his shoulder. I found nothing more on him at that time. I then searched the 2nd prisoner, but found nothing on him. I then took the first prisoner to a gas lamp and recognized him as a bad character, I suspected him and took them both away to make enquiries. They both said they had committed theft and took me to Chunduawaddy, and pointed out a corner near a wall, and prisoner No. 1 took up this handkerchief which then contained something, and gave it to me. I took possession of it, and was going along with both prisoners, when I met Jemadar Bapoo Khundoo near Chinch Bunder road. I reported the matter to the jemadar, and both prisoners made a statement as to whence the property was stolen. While we were taking the prisoners to the Oomercarry chowkey, both prisoners said they had stolen the property from the Kojah Jumat Khana. The matter was then referred to Mr. Inspector Sweeney and upon further enquiry the prosecutor identified the property now before the court as part of his stolen property and said that four gold bangles were still missing.

Prisoner No. 1 declined to cross-examine this witness and the cross-examination by Mr. Bomonjee Pherozeshaw was reserved. The case was adjourned for further hearing to this day.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

	Rs.		
Amount previously acknowledged	57,943	1	8
Mr. Thomas Ormiston	100	0	0
Part of earnings at sundry ladies' Stalls at the Fancy Bazaar, 4th instalment	11,684	10	0
Total Rs.	69,727	11	8

H. MAXWELL, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 11th December.

THE NEW SATCHEL, or LADY'S SIDE BAG. made with clasp to fasten to any Belt, in all the prettiest Patterns of Oxydized Silver and the most Chaste Designs, can with the Handsome New Metal Belt be had at WATSON & COMPANY'S Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Council held on Tuesday last, there were present :—Captain Henry, Chairman ; Dr. Blaney, Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Cook, J. M. Maclean, G. A. Barnett, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Raghunath N. Khote, and Dadabhoy Nowrojee. Mr. Jacomb, Municipal Commissioner, was also present.

The first subject was the following application from the road watering contractors for a special grant for the extra work performed by them during the sojourn in Bombay of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales :—

Bombay, 29th November 1875.

To H. E. JACOMB, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—We trust you will kindly pardon our intruding upon you with these few lines, and take the same into your kind consideration. Ever since the arrival here of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and during all the time of His Highness' stay here, we were favoured with constant commands for extra work, and, for the proper keeping of the roads. These commands, as you are aware, were carried out most promptly and efficiently, and to enable us to do this, we have been put to comparatively heavy expense, and we trouble you now to request that taking all these circumstances into view, you will be good enough to allow us some good compensation. Your doing so will infinitely oblige us.—We have, &c,

CURSETJEE SORABJEE WATCHAGHANDI.

The Chairman—What is the amount asked for the extra work ?

The Commissioner said no sum was mentioned. He had to give the contractors orders from time to time for extra work. The Prince remained in Bombay about a week ; and if the contractors were paid a gratuity equal to four days' rate, the amount would come to Rs. 800. Mr. Jacomb did not recommend that sum, but only Rs. 500 to be paid from savings on the watering grant.

Mr. Raghunath said the contractors had a large contract, and he did not approve of giving any special gratuity.

The Commissioner said the contract was ended. If it had been given to the same men, he should not have recommended the grant.

Mr. Raghunath—That is a different thing. I thought the contract was still in the hands of the same men.

The Chairman suggested that the main thoroughfares all along Rampart Row, Hornby Row, and the Esplanade to the Money Institution, should be watered three times a day. They dried up sooner than smaller roads less exposed to the sun.

A member recommended the use of salt water, which takes a longer time in drying up.

Dr. Blaney said the subject of using salt water for watering the roads was discussed six or eight months ago ; and the result was that salt water was not recommended. He was not in favour of using salt water for the roads.

The Chairman was strongly in favour of using salt water. He had himself made an experiment on a small scale in the Dockyard at Mazagon both with fresh water and salt water ; and the result was decidedly in favour of the latter. At Aden all the roads were watered with salt water, which hardened them and they were the best roads he had seen. Salt water had been a success everywhere ; and he did not see why it should be such a failure in Bombay.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said the use of Vehar water in watering the roads interfered with the house supply. He did not get water on the first storey of his house ; and he was told the reason was that too much of it was used on the roads.

Dr. Blaney said the true reason appeared to be that the street main was small, and not what Mr. Nowrojee supposed it to be. When the Tulsi lake was ready for use, they should put a larger main in that and other streets.

The Council resolved that Rs. 400 be paid to Messrs. Cursetjee Sorabjee Watchaghandi for the extra work done by them.

The Secretary read the following application from residents of Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street :—

To the Secretary to the Town Council, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to para 2nd of the Municipal Commissioner's Memo. No. 5,508, dated 24th September last, we beg respectfully to bring to your honour's kind notice, that from the introduction of the gas light in Bombay, we pay the lighting tax, and except ours, all the surrounding streets are lighted, consequently, your honour will be so good as to introduce light, either of gas or oil in our street. In doing so we shall feel highly obliged.—We have, &c.

SHAIK EBRAM BIN SHAIK ALI TEEWALAY,
and others.

The Commissioner thought it would not be prudent at present to make any promises, but if there should be any lamps over, the claims of this and of other streets would be taken into consideration.

The Council resolved that the petitioners be informed that their application will be taken into consideration by the Municipal Commissioner.

DISPUTED CLAIM TO THE PHANSEE TANK.

The Municipal Commissioner stated that the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee had applied to him for sanction to the filling in of the Phansee Tank, the site of which forms part of the land at Boree Bunder given over by Government to the G. I. P. Railway for the new terminus. In the supplement to the *Government Gazette* of 1852, p. 467, the tank appeared as included in those public tanks in which bathing and washing of clothes was permitted ; but in a letter to Government dated 3rd February 1872, No. 461, the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee questioned the right of the Municipality to the tank. In 1868, the Committee had cleaned out the tank and built a wall round it. The Commissioner added that the Municipal Act gave him authority, with the consent of the Town Council and the sanction of Government, to close up a tank, but the consent of the Corporation would be required to the sale of a tank.

Dr. Hewlett said the tank was the property of the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee, who built a wall round it. He thought all the tanks on the Esplanade were the property of the Fee Fund Committee.

The Secretary said it would appear that the tank was the property of the Committee.

Dr. Blaney said he had no doubt whatever that it was the property of the Municipality.

Dr. Hewlett said the Nacoda's tank (situated opposite the Sailors' Home) was not the property of the Municipality, but belonged to the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee.

Dr. Blaney said the tank was built by the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and made over to the public, and that he was present at the grand ceremony which took place. After this he was astonished to hear it said that the tank was not the property of the Municipality. Surely there were some representatives of Sir Jamsetjee in Bombay to stand up to prevent the property being wrested from the public.

The Commissioner—We'll hear what Mr. Barnett has to say.

Mr. Barnett—Thank you, I have nothing to say on the subject.

The Council resolved that sanction to the filling in of the tank be refused.

The next subject was an application from the Executive Engineer for the taking up of 651-14 square yards of ground at 224, Girgaum Back Road, from Dhondraj Venayek, at Rs. 12 per yard.

The Council sanctioned Rs. 10 per yard only.

The further consideration of the amendment of the Municipal Act was then proceeded with privately as on former occasions, the representatives of the Press being excluded.

A MONSTER DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

IT will be seen from a notice in our advertising columns that Mr. Cooverjee Sorabjee Nazir, the influential and talented director of the native drama in Bombay during the last fifteen years, bids the stage farewell ; and that Saturday next has been appointed for a grand farewell benefit night for him. A combination of the best actors of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club and the Victoria Theatrical Company has been made for a special performance, which will consist of pieces which have made the reputation of those companies, not only in Bombay but in Poona Surat, Kattiawar, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, &c. The performance is to be given under the patronage of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C. S. I., and other leading native gentlemen, the former gentleman having kindly lent many-coloured lamps and other auxiliaries to a brilliant illumination, which is to be made on Saturday night in the compound of the Grant Road Theatre and along the approaches to it. Between the pieces Mr. Nazir intends to deliver a farewell address to the play-going public of Bombay, and to introduce an appropriate ceremony of presenting medals to the principal actors of the two companies.

The lower classes of the native play-going public will doubtless receive the announcement of Mr. Nazir's retirement with unfeigned regret, for his performances —at least on the nights they were given—allured them from the debasing influences of the grog-shop, the chandool shop, and other haunts of crime and vice to the enjoyment of innocent mirth and pleasure. The Victoria Theatre was almost invariably crowded with the lowest class of Mahomedans who most do congregate in Bhendy Bazaar, Null Bazaar, and the neighbourhood, who eschewed their old haunts and wicked ways of life and seemed to find superior fascination in the dramatic representations provided for them by Mr. Nazir at very cheap rates. The loss of innocent amusement for them would be a loss to the public, for it cannot be denied that

"Satan finds some mischief still,
For idle hands to do."

Neither can it be denied that Mr. Nazir's claims to the gratitude of the general play-going public are substantial. His talents and undoubted enterprise have done much to disseminate a taste for the native drama not only in Bombay, but also among the princes, chiefs, and rajas and their subjects as well. He spared neither cost nor labour to introduce for the first time on the local stage mechanical contrivances for the dropping and soaring of fairies and genii from and into the upper regions ; and it was but a short time ago he spent several thousands of rupees on renovating the Grant Road Theatre, the present condition of which would be creditable to any management. Such enterprise has, however, been a heavy drain to his pocket ; and the report is believed to be correct that it has left him little profit. It is to be hoped, therefore, that his friends and all those who have shared in the innocent recreation provided by him for a number of years will rally round him on his benefit night.

TIFFIN BASKETS fitted with compartments for Plates, Knives and Forks, Bottles, Tumblers, &c. WATSON and COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

PREPARATIONS IN CALCUTTA FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE following description of the preparations at Calcutta for the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is from the *Englishman*.

On the afternoon of the 23rd of this month, should nothing intervene to hinder or postpone an event which has been so long and eagerly anticipated by the loyal inhabitants of this city, Calcutta will have the honour and pleasure of welcoming her illustrious Royal visitor and future sovereign H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, for a brief sojourn in her midst, and all will unite with us in indulging the hope that his reception will be as brilliant and successful as it will undoubtedly be joyous and enthusiastic. On the morning of the 23rd H. R. H. will be met at Diamond Harbour by the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and other high officers of State, and will probably come up the river in his steam yacht the Victoria and Albert, though on this point we believe nothing as yet is definitely settled. The landing place is to be at Prinsep's Ghât, which will be decorated as far as practicable with flags and banners, and the steps of which will be carpeted. We may also say that there will be special arrangements provided for a limited number of ladies and gentlemen to witness the landing and arrival of H. R. H., and places will also be reserved here for Native Chiefs and gentlemen of high rank and social position. After the landing of H. R. H. and that of his suite is effected, he will drive to Government House, followed by a procession of carriages principally, though some of the officers will be on horseback, and escorted by a guard of honour and a detachment of troops. The procession will take the same route to Government House as that adopted by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, when he entered Calcutta some six years since, that is, first proceeding down the road leading towards Kidderpore Bridge, and then turning northwards, it will return by the maidan and the old course, where H. R. H. will enter Government House by the south gate. On the evening of that day there will be, we understand, a dinner party at Government House, consisting of the members of the Prince of Wales' suite, the members of Council, the Judges of the High Court, and a few other exalted State officials.

The programme laid down by authority, and submitted for the approval of H. R. H., for his entertainment and reception during his stay in Calcutta, may possibly yet undergo some slight changes ; but we are enabled at present to give the following sketch to our readers of the general programme for each day of H. R. H.'s visit. On the 24th, the day after his arrival, H. R. H. will, after receiving visits from some of the principal Native Chiefs, be presented, with an address from the Municipality and the residents of Calcutta—probably at Government House. The address, we may mention, will be enclosed in a handsome casket of native decorative woods, mounted and ornamented in gold and silver. In the afternoon, towards sunset, H. R. H. will drive down to the Race Stand to attend a grand pyrotechnic display, which is to take place there immediately after it is dark. The Stand itself has been placed at the disposal of H. R. H. for the accommodation of himself and his suite, by the Turf Club Committee ; and the public will be provided for in other stands erected for the purpose, which will hold altogether about 1,200 persons.

Admission to these stands will be procurable by tickets, which will be of varying prices of four to six rupees. The executive Fireworks Committee, with the recollection in their minds of the partial failure of the display of fireworks on the maidan during the Duke of Edinburgh's visit determined to leave nothing undone on this occasion to render the display a complete success. After some consultation, the management was entrusted, with the approval of Government, to Mr Mayer, agent to Messrs. Brock & Co., whose pyrotechnic exhibitions at the Crystal Palace, and elsewhere, have obtained an unrivalled reputation ; and we trust that, in Calcutta, he will fully justify the confidence that has been placed in him, and that the display will be creditable to the well-known name of the Firm. After seeing the fireworks, the Prince of Wales, H. E. the Viceroy, &c., and the suite, &c., followed by a limited procession of carriages, will return by the maidan, and proceed down the road leading to the Outram Statue opposite Park Street, passing under a triumphal arch on the west side of the Statue. H. R. H. will then drive up Chowringhee, whose long line of houses and public building will be brilliantly illuminated, passing another arch near Jan Bazaar, towards Dharamtallah. Near Lindsay Street, there will be a brilliant illuminations round Monohar Doss' tank ; and in Dharamtallah tank, opposite T. Thompson and Co.'s, there will be seen a brightly lighted floating illumination representing a cave, designed, we believe for the purpose by Mr. Bayne. At this corner of Esplanade Row and Dharamtallah there will be prismatic lights exhibited, and also various gas illuminations. The procession will then turn up Dharamtallah which will be decorated on each side by festoons of white and coloured lamps and large stars, fixed at intervals on the venetian masts, or poles, while festoons of flowers will be here and there hung across the road, lighted by numerous Chinese lanterns. Occasionally, there will be exhibited on each side of the road, brightly lighted transparencies, the design of Messrs. Freyberger and Anderson, representing different views of Indian scenery ; while at other intervals there will be revolving chromatropes and stars supplied by Messrs. Floury and Co. We should add that all the lamp posts will have the burners taken off for that night, and gas devices of crowns, royal monograms, &c., will be placed on them instead. The carriages will then turn into Wellington Square, under a double triumphal arch, and in the centre of this Square will be seen an illuminated model of that beautiful specimen of Indian architecture, the Taj at Agra. Passing down Wellington street, which will be lighted in a similar manner to Dharamtallah, the procession will pass the Medical College and Hospital, opposite to which a triumphal arch is in the course of erection, and will then turn abruptly into Kolhutola. In this street, with the exception of one triumphal arch and transparencies and gas illuminations on lamp posts and houses, no street illuminations have been attempted by the Executive Committee, the entire arrangements for its illumination having been deputed at their special request to Babus Hira Lal and Panna Lal Sil, who expressed the desire to undertake this work themselves, and in the distinctly native style. From Kolhutola, the procession will turn down the Chitpore Road to Lal Bazaar, and passing the Police and Magistrates' offices, which will be suitably illuminated, will come into Dalhousie Square, where the public buildings will be brilliantly and effectively lighted. It will then drive down Old Court House Street, and passing under another triumphal arch to the north of Scot, Thomson and Co., will re-enter Government House by the east gate in time for a State dinner which is to take place that night. The following day, the 25th, Christmas day, the Prince of Wales will attend Divine Service at the Cathedral, and in the afternoon will drive or ride to Barrackpore, where he remains till Monday morning, the 27th. He will then return by water, and, after visiting Kasipore, will land at Chandpal Ghât, and return to breakfast at Government House. On that afternoon there will be a large garden party given to H. R. H. by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at Belvedere and a ball will take place in the evening at Government House. On Tuesday, the 28th, an entertainment is to be given by the leading native gentlemen of position to H. R. H. at Belgachia, but the details of this *fete* are not yet finally decided on. The following day, after seeing the Races, H.R.H. will probably leave Calcutta for two days to enjoy some pig-sticking in the neighbourhood of Goalunda. The 31st is the day fixed for the ball to be given at the Town Hall by the European residents of Calcutta —an entertainment which, we trust, will be creditable both to the givers and to the committee entrusted with its management. On the 1st of January the investiture of the Star of India to be held by H R H the Prince of Wales will take place on the maidan for those who are to receive the honours of the Star of India, and that evening, we believe, H. R. H. will honour one of the theatres with his presence. On Sunday, after attending Service at the Cathedral, the Prince will drive, through Howrah, to the Botanical Gardens. On Monday, the 3rd, he visits the University Hall and Medical College, and that evening will take his final farewell of Calcutta, and will leave Howrah by train for his further progress through Bengal. We have not enumerated quite all that will take place during H. R. H.'s visit, but the above is a *resume* of the principal events, and, we believe, is fairly accurate. We may also mention that the Prince of Wales will both receive and return visits of the Native nobility on several occasions, and that there will be other State dinners at Government House, in addition to those we have already enumerated.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE following cases came before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball, in the Insolvency Court, yesterday :—

RE ALLEBAKJEE SEWJEE.

Mr. B. Tyabjee applied on behalf of the insolvent, that an interim order which was granted on the 1st instant, and expired yesterday, should be extended, Mr. Lang, who appeared for one of the creditors, Jehangier Hormusjee, opposed the application, principally on the ground that the insolvent was keeping out of the way, and had not surrendered to the warrant issued against him. Mr. Lang also stated that there was a charge of embezzlement pending against the insolvent in the Police Court. Mr. Tyabjee said it was natural that the insolvent should try to keep out of the way, as there were four executions out against him. The application was refused.

RE TRICOMJEE WALJEE.

Mr. Pherozsha Mehta, for the insolvent, applied for a postponement of the hearing for a period of two months on the ground that on account of the large number of creditors,—over 150—there had not been sufficient time to serve the notices. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. B. Tyabjee opposed the application on behalf of separate creditors. The application was refused, on the ground that the insolvent had not taken advantage of the time that had already been allowed him, the petition having been filed on the 17th of August.

RE RUGOONATH CRUSNAJEE.

On the application of Mr. Telang, for the insolvent, an interim order was granted for three months. There was no opposition.

RE DEVDAS GOADUMDAS.

Mr. Kapadia applied on behalf of the insolvent for two months' time to serve notices. The application was granted.

RE BUMUNJEE MUNCHERJEE.

Mr. B. Tyabjee applied on behalf of the insolvent for an interim order. Mr. Lang opposed, on behalf of the sole creditor, on several grounds, one of which was an alleged concealment of property belonging to the insolvent. The creditor's claim against insolvent was said to be on account of costs awarded by Mr. Justice Bayley, and incurred in a suit by the insolvent against the opposing creditor, which the learned judge declared to have been improperly brought. The application was refused.

RE BAPOOJEE NARAYEN.

An interim order for four months was granted to Mr. Lang on behalf of the insolvent, who is in prison.

RE DAVIDAS PURSHOTUMDAS.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, leave was granted the insolvent to serve notices.

RE MAHOMED EBRAHIM BIN GOOLAM MOHADEEN.

An unopposed application by Mr. B. Tyabjee for an interim order was granted for four months.

INSOLVENTS DISCHARGED.

The following insolvents obtained their discharge :—Sobagchund Bhoychund and Cullianchund Bhoychund, jewellers, Rs. 1,00,743 ; Goolam Hossein bine Mahomed Hoossein, servant, and Dada Meya Vin Mahomed Hoosein, native doctor, Rs. 1,130 ; Nonabhoy Bomanjee Dulalee, broker, Rs. 1,442 ; Manockjee Hormusjee Antia, receiver, Rs. 4,123 ; Bazonjee Pestonjee Ejoare, overseer, Rs. 2,264 ; Anthony Cezar Ludwick Monteiro, clerk, Rs. 827 ; Syed Mulluck Sydoobhee and Munnoolabhee (widow), poultry-dealers, Rs. 1,792 ; Eduljee Dossabhoy Buxoosha, broker, Rs. 3,200.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE PRINCE AT MADRAS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.]

MADRAS, 15th Dec.

To-day was the most important day the Prince has yet spent in Madras; yesterday nothing was done in consequence of its being the anniversary of Prince Albert's death.

This morning the races took place at Guindy, a few miles from Madras. In the forenoon the Prince received an address from the University. At five o'clock in the evening the Prince laid the foundation stone of the new Harbour Works which will cost sixty lakhs and take five years in completion. Immense crowds of natives and Europeans assembled at the Breakwater and the houses on the sea front were richly decorated with flags.

When the ceremony was completed the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Buckingham, drove to Government House.

This evening there will be a grand reception at the Banqueting Hall at Government House.

A general holiday is being declared in Madras.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, 15th Dec.

Yesterday the Prince remained perfectly quiet. This morning he attended the races at Guindy Park, and afterwards drove back to Government House, where an address from the University was presented and several deputations were received.

The visit of the Maharaja of Travancore was returned at 4 30 P.M., after which His Royal Highness proceeded from Government House along Beach Road to the Harbour Works, where he laid the memorial stone of the new Breakwater which is to cost sixty lakhs, and be upwards of five years before it is completed. There was a large assemblage of people along the route.

There will be a dinner party and reception at Government House to-night and fireworks on the island at 9-30 P.M. The illuminations are rather poor.

The Serapis arrived to-day.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 15th Dec.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steamer Khedive, with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay at 2 P.M. to-day.

THE EGYPTIANS IN ABYSSINA.

It is reported here that the Egyptians have met with a further reverse in Abyssinia, and that they have retreated towards Massowa much cut up. The Tanta has sailed from here with 1,100 tons of coals for the Egyptian squadron. No coals were found at Juba.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

15th December.

Teheran route interrupted beyond Tiflis.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Scutari.
Latest date from China via Amoor 13th 7 P. M., time interval 38 hours 43 minutes.

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALEE, 15th Dec. 2-35 P.M.

H.M.S. Narcissus and Immortalite sailed for Calcutta to-day.

INTERRUPTION ON THE TEHERAN TELEGRAPH ROUTE.

The following telegram was received yesterday by the agents of this company in Bombay from the Deputy Director, Indo-European Telegraph Company, Kurrachee:—"Interruption Teheran route 150 miles beyond Tiflis caused by severe snowstorm. Being close to control station, expect restoration during day. Season Caucasus described as severest known many years."

It has at last been settled, we hear, that the payment of the Government Police grant of about a lakh a year to the Municipality of Bombay shall be continued regularly from year to year.

We are glad to hear that it is doubtful if Colonel Ballard will be induced to accept the appointment of Mint Master at Calcutta, in place of the double appointment of Mint Master and Chairman of the Port Trust at Bombay.

The Ryots' Commission has not yet concluded its sittings, which take place twice a week at the New Secretariat Building. The Commission is engaged in preparing its Report to Government.

An Embassy from Nepaul arrived at Calcutta on Friday morning, and was received at the Howrah station in the usual official way by a representative of Government, in one or two of the Viceroy's carriages.

Sir Richard Temple has, it is said, become the new president of the Bengal Social Science Association. The Hon'ble Moulvie Abdool Latif, Khan Bahadoor, and Mr. C.P. L. Macaulay, M. A., will be the new Secretaries.

Mr. Stainforth, the *Royal Tourist's* special correspondent, has, we understand, thrown up his engagement and returned to Calcutta, in consequence, as he affirms, of a failure on Mr. Rodway's part to fulfil the terms of their agreement.

His Excellency the Viceroy would, at 4-30 P. M. yesterday, we learn from a Calcutta paper, publicly unveil the statue of Lord Lawrence, which has been erected opposite the south entrance of Government House Garden. Sir Richard Temple would speak on behalf of the Committee in requesting Lord Northbrook to perform the ceremony of unveiling.

Among the notable arrivals expected in Calcutta during the next few days are the Begum of Bhopal, on the 15th; the Maharaja of Jhind and the Maharaja of Rewah, on the 16th; the Maharaja Scindia and the Maharaja of Puttiala, on the 17th; the Maharaja Holkar, on the 18th; and the Maharajas of Jodhpore and Travancore, on the 20th instant. The Raja of Sarmur arrived at the Jaggardri railway station, on his way to Calcutta, on the 9th instant.

Efforts have been made from time to time to check the malpractices of the Calcutta customs service, more especially with regard to salt. Little good seems to have resulted, not because nothing could be proved but that the authorities have been as deaf adders, or lame and impotent in their feet. We are informed, the Calcutta *Daily News* says, that a revelation may shortly be expected in the way of a book or pamphlet, entitled Startling Revelations of the Calcutta Preventive Service; or, Confessions of an Old Smuggler. These revelations are said to be made by a medium who knows all about it. There is also a rumour of a drama on the subject. It is much to be regretted that such disclosures should be either possible or necessary. We have endeavoured time without end to urge upon the authorities to institute a rigid investigation; but to no purpose. Has it been discovered that the latest thing in statesmanship is "Government by scandal?" It would almost appear so; only we fear that it is not a form of government that is likely to be characterised by the desired stability.

The following letter has been addressed to the *Times* signed "A Member of the Bombay Bar," in reply to the paragraph in that paper about Bombay being a part of the Manor of East Greenwich:—"In reply to the query of your correspondent 'B. K.,' I beg to say that by Article 11 of the Treaty of the 23rd of June, 1661, made on the occasion of the marriage of Charles II. to Catherine of Braganza, the King of Portugal granted and confirmed to the King of England his heirs and successors the port and island of Bombay, in the East Indies, with its appurtenances, &c. King Charles II., by letters patent dated the 27th of March, 1669, granted and conveyed the said port, island, and premises to the East India Company, ' to be held to the said Company and their successors of the Crown of England, as of the Manor of East Greenwich, in perpetuity and in free and common soccage at a fee farm rent of £10, payable on the 30th of September yearly at the Custom-house." It has never been held, however, that the words had the effect of introducing into Bombay any custom of the Manor of East Greenwich; they have always been treated by the Courts as mere surplusage. I remember a few years ago, in the course of some litigation relating to landed property in Bombay, the opinion of a learned counsel in Lincoln's Inn was taken. He on his advice raised the question, and directed that steps should be taken to ascertain whether the Courts in Bombay had ever in any way given any effect to the words. No trace of anything of the kind could be found either in the records of the Court or in the traditions of the profession in Bombay, and the then Supreme Court at once rejected the idea of giving any effect to the words."

The public meeting of rate-payers, held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Saturday last, was attended by about nine hundred persons. The sheriff presided and a number of long speeches were made in support of the resolutions that had been previously prepared; and the memorial to the Lieutenant Governor was adopted. The Bengal Government have now the opinion of the rate-payers of Calcutta in Municipal matters. The following is the concluding portion of Mr. James Wilson's address, the Editor of the *Indian Daily News*, who has taken great interest for many years past in Municipal affairs:—"But an Englishman's experience of how matters are managed in England, whether he is there or not, is something more than a mere tradition, and we want to realise the same facts here as we experience at home. It is part of our duty as English citizens to take a fair share of public duty. I appeal to all of you to say whether some of us have not endeavoured to do their duty even at a considerable sacrifice of time, and to serve the public interests. But how have we been treated? All our endeavours have been fruitless, our efforts have been wasted because the majority of the Justices bow to the will of the Government and the executive, and there is in fact no responsibility. (Hear, hear). I think if we do have a new elective Municipal system given to us, that it should possess the confidence of the rate-payers and that we should be bound to look after the interests entrusted to us. There are also now a number of native gentlemen who are in every respect eligible to take a part in local government. We should be glad to see them coming forward in support of their fellow-citizens—not altogether *apkawaste* (Laughter). We should like to see them voting as intelligently and independently, and in accordance with the requirements of a sense of their responsibilities, which nothing but election can give. (Hear hear.) I will not occupy more of your time. My friend, Mr. Branson, will speak on the subject of the resolution, and I am sure you will all be glad to hear him. (Applause.)"

The flat-bottomed Colonial steamer and ex-Bombay ferry boat Nagotna, drawing five feet of water, has narrowly escaped becoming even more famous than the historical barque which carried Cæsar and his fortunes. Governor Sir W. Gregory, of Ceylon, had put this steamer at the disposal of the troop of special correspondents to convey them across the Gulf of Manaar from Colombo to Tuticorin. The Nagotna started twelve hours before the time fixed for the departure of the Serapis, expecting to make the voyage in twelve hours and to be at Tuticorin in good time to receive the Prince. It sometimes, however, blows fiercely in the Gulf of Manaar, the wind rushing in sudden and violent gusts from the Bay of Bengal to the Indian Ocean through the opening between Ceylon and the mainland. The Nagotna encountered bad weather, and, as she is quite unfit to resist a heavy sea, she was for a time in great peril. It was reported at one time that the seas coming on board were putting out the fires, and, as the steamer had no sails on board, the stoppage of the engines would have meant the loss of the ship; and, when one of the specials noted for his coolness came down below and told his comrades that a tremendous squall was coming on, they gave themselves up for lost. Luckily, the black clouds resolved them selves into torrents of rain, instead of wind, and the steamer finally, after a voyage of thirty-six hours, reached Tuticorin in safety. It is awful to think what the world would have lost if all the specials, from the anonymous entity of the *Daily News* down to him of the *Times of India*, had gone to the bottom together. The *Daily Telegraph* would probably have maintained that the thing had been done on purpose, and that the Prince's suite had conspired with Sir W. Gregory to drown those pestilent newspaper fellows. What we are most concerned about, however, is the opportunity lost by one or two prudent specials, who did not take the trouble to go to Ceylon, but travelled across India by rail from Bombay to Madras, and thence went down quietly to Tuticorin to wait for the Prince. Fancy what a harrowing tale they would have made of the destruction of all the other specials, and how they would have plumed themselves on their wisdom in avoiding the perils that bad ship wrecked their more venturesome rivals! It seems probable that there will be no lack of variety in the narrative of the Prince's tour so long as the specials are after him; for, when there is nothing more to be said about the Prince, their own adventures by flood and field can always be made the theme of inexhaustible eloquence.

The principal theme of conversation in barrack rooms and military Clubs at the present time, we quote the *Times* of Nov. 13, is the singularly impracticable character of the new order which has been issued from the Horse Guards on the subject of medals. Hitherto the disposition of medals on the breast of an officer has been left very much to his own discretion. Provided the riband was stitched on the tunic, or attached by a plain buckle, without ornament, the wearer could please himself as to the order of the medals or their arrangement into one or more rows. The new order, however, commands that military decorations and medals are to be worn on the left breast, in a straight horizontal line and suspended from a single bar, of which the buckle is not to be seen. Now, the buckle brooch in many Orders, English and foreign such as that of the Companion of the Bath and the C.M.G., is an integral part of the decoration, and cannot consequently be concealed without mutilation. But the question arises, how can an officer comply with the regulation who has to dispose of eight or more medals and decorations in a single line on his left breast? Each medal is nearly an inch and a half in diameter, so that a dozen of them stretched out in the way prescribed will extend beneath the shoulder. It is perfectly true the order goes on to provide that when the decorations and medals cannot, on account of the number, be suspended from the bar "so as to be fully seen," they are to overlap—that is, of course, to say that when the prescribed arrangement in line will prevent some of the medals from being wholly seen, another arrangement is to be observed whereby none of them will be fully seen. But the alternative arrangement has the further disadvantage that the jumbling of all the decorations together will promote their speedy destruction by friction, more particularly in the case of cavalry or mounted officers. The fragile workmanship and costly enamel of such decorations as the Legion of Honour, the Companionship of the Bath, and the Medjidie would, under the new arrangement, be irreparably ruined during the evolutions of a single field day. It is also ordered that military medals are to be worn in the order of the dates of the campaigns for which they were conferred, the first decoration or medal obtained being placed furthest from the left shoulder, according to the following arrangement:—English decorations, English medals, foreign decorations, and foreign medals. This regulation is in itself a good one, but taken in connection with the other it will prevent officers from taking any precautions for the protection of their more costly orders. Medals awarded by a society for bravery in saving life are to be worn on the right breast.

The *Pioneer*:—"The Khedive's schemes of territorial aggrandisement must needs suffer, in some degree, by the death of M. Munzinger, C. B., or Munzinger Bey as he was styled of late. Most things, however, seem working together for the Khedive's good. While the cosmopolitan Pashas and Beys are all zealous for the Khedive's triumph, poor Munzinger is not likely to be missed for very long by the Egyptians. It is we who miss him to this day. Our Government allowed M. Munzinger to change English for Egyptian employment. Had he been kept at Aden, in some position like that held before by Mr. Rassam, the Foreign Office at home would never have been so ignorant as it has shown itself of the permanent occupation of all Western and Southern Arabia by the Turks, and the wholesale aggression of the Egyptians on the African side of the Red Sea. M. Munzinger, as an Arabianised Swiss, was far superior to the Chaldean *protege* of Mr. Layard, both in sagacity and usefulness. He it was who, during the long period of suspense before and after the ill-judged mission of Mr. Rassam, supplied Sir William Merewether, then Resident at Aden, with all the authentic information that could be obtained as to the proceedings and disposition of King Theodorus. He then held an appointment as German Consul for the Western shores of the Red Sea. The emoluments of this post must have been but slender; and when the opportunity arose for him to be employed directly on our behalf as a pioneer of British justice in those regions he readily accepted the offer. In this character M. Munzinger was simply invaluable. Lord Napier could no doubt point out many mistakes connected with our entrance into the country, the subsequent strategy, and the dealings with the coast tribes and the Abyssinians proper, into which we must have fallen but for M. Munzinger's careful observations and circumspect conclusions. Some part of the credit no doubt is due to Sir W. Merewether in the first instance; and the praise awarded to the great successful chiefs is due to them partly because of the good sense they showed in trusting their scout as they did. M. Munzinger has been spoken of as having "become a simple adventurer, eager to carve out a kingdom for himself in Africa." But a good deal of evidence is wanted before this view can be accepted. He was rather a faithful, patient, and intrepid servitor; enduring fatigue and perils innumerable for the sake of employers who showed confidence in him, and who would be likely to remunerate him fairly. Why was such a useful man abandoned by us? The Indian Government, perhaps, believed that as M. Munzinger's services at Aden would be more directly useful to the English Foreign Office, the Whitehall Treasury should contribute the greater part of a moderate salary. This, however, was contrary to the principle that forbids Whitehall to spend a single shilling east of Suez, if by any chance it can throw the burden on the Government of India. It may be that reluctance to go against this principle led to the transfer of M. Munzinger's services.

BOMBAY.

Fair.—A fair will be held to-morrow at Chinch Bunder 3rd street.

The Collector of Surat.—Mr. Pratt, the Acting Collector of Surat, proceeded on a circuit last week.

Mr. Fiske.—Mr. J. H. Fiske, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., with his two sons, Messrs. Manockjee and Cowasjee, leave for Calcutta to-day.

Political Secretary to Government.—Mr. C. Gonne, Political Secretary to Government, is expected here by the incoming mail.

Small Causes Court.—Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy assumed charge of his office yesterday as Acting Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court.

Our Second Magistrate.—We learn that Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Second Magistrate, who is still ill, intends to apply for an extension of leave.

The Sessions Judge of Tanna.—Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge of Tanna, has gone to Alibaugh to hold the Criminal Sessions there. There are in all eight cases for trial.

Arrest of Murderers.—About a month ago a toddy seller was murdered in a village called Moonsar, near Nowsaree. The perpetrators of the crime have been arrested by the police.

The Arnould Scholarship.—The Arnould scholarship has been awarded to Mr. Yeshwunt Wassudew Athale, M. A., for passing the examination with the highest number of marks in the paper on "Personal rights and status and the Law of Succession."

An Old Offender.—Hakeem Dossa, a noted character, was yesterday convicted at the Girgaum Police Court, by Mr. Nana Morojee, of stealing a piece of cloth, the property of one Byjeenath Mungul, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

The recent suspected Murder of a Gosai at Neriad.—A few days ago several persons were arrested at Neriad for being concerned in the murder of a gosai there. It subsequently turned up that the gosai came to his death in consequence of injuries received from a fall from a window.

Committed to the Sessions.—A noted old offender, named Rama Paudoo, who had been nineteen times in Jail, was yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of theft and of dishonestly receiving stolen property.

The Bombay University.—The following candidates have passed the L.L.B. examination in connection with the Bombay University:—Messrs. Yeshwunt Wassudew Athale, Gopal Venayek Bhanap, Ramchundra Vishnu Gokhale, Krishnajee Narayen Kher, and Venayek Mahadew Pandit.

Assaults.—Bhickoo Sutwa, a cart driver, was yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, of being drunk and assaulting one Kondee, woman, and was fined Rs. 10.—One Rama Kessoo was also fined Rs. 10 by the same Magistrate yesterday, for assaulting one Narayen Balloo.

Enticing away a Married Woman.—A ghorawalla named Gopal Anundrao, in the employ of Burjorjee Rustomjee, appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of one Crustna, whom he charged with having enticed away his wife, named Pretee, on the 12th instant.

Rustompoora Charitable Dispensary.—At this dispensary, which is conducted at the sole expense of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, 259 patients were treated during the month of November last—63 males, 92 females and 104 children. Of these 218 were Parsees, 19 Hindoos and 22 Mussalmans. 223 were cured. The average daily attendance was 8·19.

Found Dead.—A Mahomedan, named Aboo Bhaker Hajee, a domestic servant in the employ of one Hajee Khan Mahomed, a shopkeeper at Pydownee, was found lying dead in the shop on Tuesday forenoon. The matter was reported to the Coroner, and upon enquiry it appeared the man had been sick for some time, and was in the habit of sleeping in his master's shop. The death occurred from natural causes, and the body was ordered to be buried.

The Governor's Band at the Victoria Gardens.—By the kindness of H. E. Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor's Band will play in the Victoria Gardens at half past 5 this evening. The following is the programme of music:—

Quadrille	Fledermaus	Strauss.
Overture	Fauer und Dichter	Suppe.
Valse	Marguerite	Godfrey.
Concertino	For (Solo) Cornet	Muller.
Selection	Zampa	Herold.
Galop	Immer Fidel	Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday, at Waree Bunder, on view of the body of Amroota. The deceased was a labourer employed at the said Bunder by the G.I. P. Railway Company for shunting loaded wagons, &c., on the weighbridge, and while so employed he accidentally got between two railway wagons and was jammed. The following verdict was recorded—"Death ensued in a few minutes. That death was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally jammed between the buffers of two railway wagons.

Suits for Calls.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, four suits, in which the Frere Spinning and Weaving Company sought to recover calls due on its shares, were heard before Mr. O'Leary. Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared on behalf of the company, and after the articles of association and register of shareholders had been proved, his Honor passed decrees for the plaintiffs with costs in the following three cases:—Against Brcherdas Bhanabhoy for Rs. 1,000, being a call of Rs. 250 per share on four shares; Dhunjee Jairaz, Rs. 500; and Roopa Ramjee, Rs. 750. In a fourth case, the defendant, Goculdas Dewjee, had paid into court Rs. 1,000, the call due on four shares, which the plaintiffs drew.

Furious Driving.—Ramchunder Dowlutta, a buggy driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring a car belonging to the Tramway Company. A similar charge of furious driving and injuring one Witto Gunnoo was preferred against a shigram driver, named Setta Judga, before the same Magistrate, but the case was remanded for hearing to the 22nd instant, the complainant, Witto Gunnoo, being laid up in hospital. Mr. Cleveland, who appeared for the defence in this latter case, applied to the Magistrate to allow his client to be liberated on bail. The Magistrate ordered that he should be held to bail in the sum of Rs. 200 in his own recognizance, one surety of Rs. 200, and a deposit of Rs. 200 in cash, which was at once furnished.

Sale of Market Fees.—Yesterday at the Arthur Crawford Markets, the right of collecting what is called squatters' fees, from fresh and salt fish sellers, and others who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either inside or outside, under the eaves of the Markets for the sale of beef and mutton, and other articles of consumption, was put up to public competition, when the following result was obtained:—

	Rs.
Fort Market	1,500
Beef, Mutton and Fish Markets, in the Arthur Crawford Markets	6,350
Erskine Road (Null) Fish and Mutton Markets	9,100
	Rs. 16,950

Mr. Cowasjee Pestonjee Lawar has undertaken the collection of fees in the above named Markets.

Movements of His Grace the Archbishop of Goa, Primate of the East.—Yesterday his Grace the Archbishop visited the Church of the Glorious Archangel St. Michael at Upper Mahim. The Church was tastefully decorated with triumphal arches, flags, banners, &c., as also the road from the Lady Jamsetjee's causeway bridge to the entrance of the Church. At half past seven A. M. the joyous ringing of bells and firing of cannon announced the arrival of the high dignitary, accompanied by the canons and other rev. clergymen, including the Very Rev. D. M. Gomes. As his Grace alighted from his carriage he was conducted by the Rev. Vicar under a rich pall borne by six leading parishioners of the Church, and the brass and string band struck up the national Portuguese anthem. The arch at the entrance of the Church bore the inscription in Portuguese—Bon vindo seja o nosso Prelado (Welcome to our Prelate). At the entrance of the arch of the Church the procession stopped and a congratulatory address in Portuguese was read from the parishioners, to which his Grace briefly replied and entered the Church with the usual ceremonies of holy water, incense, &c., and proceeded up the aisle to the altar. "Te Deum" was sung and prayers offered, after which his Grace commenced to administer the sacrament of confirmation to children above 7 and to such only as were found fit for the first Holy Communion, and his Grace afterwards proceeded to lower Mahim. We understand that his Grace will leave Bombay so as to arrive at Goa before Christmas. His Grace will, however, return to Bombay in about a month's time on a pastoral visit.

Movements of Troops.—The left wing of H. M.'s 13th Regiment leaves for Ahmedabad on Friday next, and H. M.'s 17th Regiment will leave by two trains on the 22nd idem. One will leave Poona at 3-15 A. M. and the other at 6 P. M.—*Deccan Herald.*

The Inspector General of Artillery in India on Tour.—General D. Gaye, Inspector General of Artillery in India, is making a tour of this Presidency, and is at present in the Southern Mahratta Country. He is expected to return to Kirkee on Friday next.—*Id.*

Changes and Complements.—It is said that Mr. A. Sutherland, station master, Poona, is to be transferred to Bombay in January, and that Mr. Baker, the station master at Boree Bunder is to come to Poona. Without any prejudice to Mr. Baker, who is a stranger to us, we can only say, that there is not one person in Poona who will not regret the departure from the Poona station of Mr. A. Sutherland. Mr. Sutherland has made himself necessary to the community, and will be greatly missed when he leaves us.—*Id.*

Field Days.—There is a grand field-day to-day (Wednesday) on the Sholapore road, near the village of Hurrupsir, and on Friday morning there will be manœuvres in the neighbourhood of Yerrowda. Both parades will be well worth seeing. For witnessing the Hurrupsir battle, a good position could be found on Gibbet Hill, and for the Yerrowda manœuvres a good position could be found on the hill on the further side of the Bund. We are sure that our readers will be glad to witness both field-days—to-day from Gibbet Hill, and on Friday morning from the hill on the further side of the Bund.—*Id.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

SERVICE FRANCAIS.

Un service divin d' après le culte des Eglises évangéliques de Suisse et de France aura lieu a l' Eglise Ecossaise de St. Andrew Fort ce soir à 6 heures précises Toutes les personnes qui s'y interessent sont cordialement invitées.

FRENCH SERVICE.

The Rev. A. Bourguin will preach in French in St. Andrew's Church, Fort, at six o'clock this afternoon.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

CENTRAL INDIA.

(*By a Special Contributor to the "Pioneer."*)

In one of the last chapters of his memoir, Sir John Malcolm gives a contrasted view of the state of Central India in A. D. 1817 and 1821; and, lightly touching upon the events which preceded the entry of the British armies into the country,—events which are as interesting to read as they are faithfully recorded in that book of his, which should be, not only the text book, but the bible of administrators in Native States,—he proceeds to show in a few modest sentences, the results of four years of "that interference in its affairs to which the British Government had been compelled." Writing in the position of the Chief director of that interference, one can easily understand that Sir John Malcolm must have felt something more than ordinary pride when he gave to the world proof of that calm wisdom, that happy combination of the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re* which in four years had been instrumental in working such great reform. As a looker-on he had seen and appreciated the evils caused by internal dissension, misrule and anarchy which brought about the overthrow of the Mahratta powers. Present, and taking a leading part in the attack of the British Government, "not upon a State or on a body of men, but upon a system," he had the task assigned to him of personally conducting, as the representative of the Paramount Power, the first years of the change which he had helped to inaugurate; and his memoir closes with a clear definition of the policy which he himself had so successfully practised, and which, with a prophetic promise of its benefits, he strongly recommends to his successor.

His successors have been many and various; and to enter into a detail of the manner in which each carried out the duties of his post would fill a volume, and weary the most insatiable reader. The present condition of the Native States of Central India proves, more eloquently than much writing, how faithfully the injunctions of their first and ablest political officer have been obeyed. Errors and shortcomings there may have been; but that Malcolm was right, and that the general result of the administration for the past fifty years, in its realisation of the good he foreshadowed, is a record of the wisdom of his precepts and of the force of his example, few will deny. It would of course be a mistake to suppose that any thing like perfection has yet been arrived at. Native States are still, and will be for many years, far behind the rest of the world, even the world of Hindustan; it is like the feat performed by the goose when it stands on one leg,—the marvel is, not that the much abused bird does this well or gracefully, but that it can do so at all, and for so long a time. We may congratulate ourselves therefore on the fact that fifty years of the same policy finds us still watching the affairs of a number of principalities, small and great, whose status has not changed since the days when they were cast adrift from the leading strings of Sir John Malcolm. We might even go a step further, and say that not only has there been no falling off, or to carry out the simile of the goose, no dropping of the other leg, but that some visible improvement has, in the course of these years, taken place. Sir John Malcolm rejoiced in the fact that his four years of administration saw continuance of peace and security in a country where intrigue and bloodshed had long reigned supreme, and that in that period civilization had increased, agriculture improved, and the revenue of States multiplied. Let us take his report on Indore as an instance. No State suffered more from the troubles preceding British interference, and no State profited more largely from the rest and order which our rule brought in. The revenues, which in 1817 were four lakhs only, had in 1821 augmented to 16 lakhs; the army, which was dispersed after the battle of Mehidpur, and which had been a heavy drain upon State resources, was reduced to a moderate force of 200 infantry, 3 000 Mahratta horse, and 13 guns. In 1817, of 3,791 villages belonging to Holkar, only 2,038 were inhabited. In 1820 no less than 1,120 of the deserted villages were restored to life and activity; and generally throughout the country indications of a return to peaceful pursuits were apparent. Doubtless many swords were converted into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks; and though I have always regarded this metamorphosis, for the feasibility of which we have, I believe, the highest authority, as slightly beyond the skill of village *lohars*, still the beauty of the idea remains, and the metaphor correctly expresses the sense of peace and content a country must feel after years of trouble, war plunder and excess, such as poor Malwa experienced prior to 1817.

But the Central India of 1875 can raise her head very high above the Central India of 1821. The country has not only recovered from desolation and ruin, but it has become *wealthy*. No better proof of this can be adduced than the increase of revenues paid to native chiefs. In 1817 Holkar made four lakhs out of his country: in 1821 sixteen lakhs: but in 1875 the same land has brought him over fifty lakhs. Other States, though perhaps none of them *screw* so much out of the ryot as Holkar does, have profited much in the same proportion. With wealth has come improvement in communications, and consequent increase in security to life and property. Would it not make the kindly Malcolm turn in his grave could he hear the Bunniah of Indore complain that the Holkar State Railway is a slower mode of progression than the G. I. P.? Or the opium merchant at Ojein grumble that telegraphic advices of the price of the drug at Shanghai have not reached him under 48 hours? What would he say if he could see Holkar's cotton mill at Indore, with its 10,000 spindles, working cloth from cotton grown in Malwa? Or the water works in the town of Bhopal? Or Sindia's new palace at Gwalior? Or the countless roads, bridges and public buildings that have sprung up in Central India since his day? Would he not think politics had faded into nonentity if he heard that the toughest question settled this year at the court of Gwalior was, whether the line of rail to Agra was to be constructed on the broad or narrow guage; and that education in his benighted Malwa had reached the stage when satiety ends and repletion commences, if he was told that boys educated at Indore had matriculated at the Bombay University examinations?

And yet though all these new things—railways, telegraphs, roads, schools and public works—have undoubtedly altered the face of the country, and brought light where darkness was for so long visible, still the only reflection possible is a feeling that the task is but barely commenced that far more remains to be done than has yet been accomplished; and that we have to look to the future to mature the works of the past.

There is a great deal to be said about the history of the Feudatory States in Central India, and their present position as compared with the days gone by; but I will not trespass further on your space in this letter, than to ask you to consider for a moment the question which should never be absent from the minds of the Chiefs themselves, and which should be especially present in the minds of the great Mahratta Chiefs, Sindia and Holkar—*where would they be now but for British interference?* Mushroom growths of an ephemeral power they have remained and flourished under British protection in holdings forcibly seized in the name of a dynasty that now no longer exists; for who represents the Peishwah Government under which Sindia and Holkar rose to greatness? And when in Indian History have native States been established in their integrity on so firm and solid a basis as they have at the present day? We must go back to the period I first alluded to to trace the origin of the welfare of Central India; and we shall then see that the destruction of the system against which Sir John Malcolm warred in 1817 has been the foundation of the prosperity of the Native States of Central India; and that interference in their affairs has not only saved them from themselves and from each other, but has enabled them to attain a position and importance which they never before possessed.

THE SICK MAN AND ENGLISH PERFIDY.

We take the following from the *Khasimuz Akhbar*, a paper published in Bangalore:—"It is no secret that the threatening aspect of affairs in Europe is the cause of much discussion and speculation among the native press, and people, and that the policy of the Government of England as regards the Turkish Empire is closely watched and scrutinised particularly by the Mahomedan world. Did the spirit of the late Lord Palmerston whose name is engraved on the hearts of all Mahomedans now guide the counsels of English statesmen, it is the native opinion, that the British name would not be dragged in the mire as it is now; and if it has actually been decided on to abandon Turkey, then such a blow will be struck at English honour that it will not soon recover. This is what natives think. Affairs now stand in this way. Some months ago, a little insurrection occurred in one of the Christian provinces of Turkey. This rising would have been soon put down had the Turkish Government been left to itself. But this was very far from being the case. Unless advice was offered by the surrounding nations. The action of the Turkish authorities was hampered in many vexatious ways; and to this day the insurrection still lingers, and the fires of revolt still smoulder. But yet more than this has happened. The three great continental Powers of Europe having combined in giving effect to one line of policy in Turkey; the Sultan was lately served with a notice by Russia that it had been decided to permit Austria to occupy the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and the Herzegovina. It was this announcement, followed by a telegram from St. Petersburgh that a Russian army had received orders to concentrate on the line of the river Danube at an early date, which caused so much alarm in Bombay last week, and makes even now the movements of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales uncertain. For if war is to be the result of the present development of the Russian policy, the English Fleet will have other uses than the pleasant and peaceful duty of escorting the English Prince from one Indian seaport to India. What will England do? is now the great question.

We are sorry to learn from the telegrams published in our English contemporaries that the London Press, headed by that great paper the *Times*, is distinctly in favor of the Government lending itself to the guilty and un-English policy of abandoning an ancient ally and friend, whose only fault it is that is worried and interfered with by its great neighbours, and has been for years advised by English statesmen to submit to this worry and interference. So long ago as in the middle of the last century, the then Sultan of Turkey wrote to Hyder Ali, Tippo Sultan and the Nizam, advising these Mahomedan Princes of India to be the friends of the English who were the true supporters and friends of the Caliphah. English blood has often been spilt in defence of, and English valor has many times fought for Turkey; and yet in these degenerate days, the English press inspired from official sources weakly advocates the ruin and partition of an ally whose value to the English Empire in India and English influence in Asia is beyond calculation. Let us abandon Turkey, but seize on Egypt and Syria, and guarantee the integrity of Persia; and Kabul thus say the English papers. Being only actuated by the selfish desire to remove the locality of the great war that must take place sooner or later between Russia and England from well known ground within easy distance, to lands far off and unknown. If Lord Palmerston had been alive, this weak and childish policy would never have been sanctioned, and now let us see what it all means. The Sultan of Turkey is the head or Caliphah of the Mahomedan world. If he is abandoned by his English friends, while the influence of England or the European continent will be reduced to nothing, the effect on the Mahomedans of Asia will be that a profound distrust of English promises, and contempt for English faith will be generated. The Khedive of Egypt will see in the fate of the honoured head of Islam, his own reflected, when it suits England to throw him over. The Shah of Persia alarmed at the convenient ease with which English statesmen shuffle off their engagements, will prefer to treat with Russia, as a friend, than incur ruin from a blind reliance on a broken reed. Shere Ali in his turn will take alarm, and elect to become a Russian tributary rather than a tool of that English policy of masterly inactivity that permits old and faithful friends to be ruined because it does not agree with English selfishness to exercise that influence for their protection which as a great and powerful nation. Allah has committed to England to be used for the good of others. And all this, not because England cannot fight, not because Englishmen are not as brave, as strong, as clever and as rich, as their forefathers of the old day; but because English politicians, unmindful of the safety and honor of the vast empire built up by English valor all over the world, look to the preservation of commercial interests and the wealth that successful commerce has accumulated. The Mahomedans of Asia and India, knowing what Roostume in fight, the English are, cannot understand why the head of their Faith should be left to the mercy of his enemies. For even if Turkey is a Sick Man what honor is to be gained in England allowing three powerful enemies to strike him down, rob him of his possessions, and commit the crime of political murder and burglary. That the Caliphah, the honored head of Islam will fight his enemies to the last is certain; but how great will be the disgrace to England if all this unequal war to go on. We as the editor of the *Ali-javaeb* of Constantinople to translate and copy this article into his paper.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

PICKINGS FROM THE "INDIAN CHARIVARRI"—December 10.

Table Delicacies—Ladies who will not eat "violets" or "onions."

Q. What is the cure for an induration on the toe?
A. Brown and Polson's *corn* flour of course.

The homœopathic and domestic treatment of children is understood at the work-houses generally.

USEFUL HINTS FOR YOUNG TRADESMEN.

Borrowed from a Contemporary.
Early to bed and early to rise.
Never get tight, and advertise.

AIRY NOTHINGS.

A donkey's devotion would probably take the form of a hymn of *brays*.

PHILOLOGICAL STUDIES.

Tiger-hunting in the hills north of Deyrah may be described as "*patang ka shikar*," the game being chiefly fleas.

A *wooden* speech might fairly be termed by one from the North of the Tweed as *mon! A log.* (monologue).

A Baboo of classical tastes declared the other day that he would in future be shaved with nothing but a tabular razor (tabula rasa).

What public school would a gluttonous boy prefer? Eat on (Eton).

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT TO A LONDON PAPER.

We arrived all safe at Bombay on the 8th November, and had some delicious Bundurs for breakfast, and fat Baboos for lunch. The fruit at Bombay is splendid There is the "rose-scented kupra-walla," "the dark mussalchee," the exquisite flavoured 'chilumchee," and a fruit between a pomegranite and a custard apple called a "Jharan." The juice and aroma of this "*Jharan*" is delicious, when merely boiled for ten minutes in a kind of cooking pot called a Moorgabee. The "Dekchee" is a particularly nice kind of fruit, but as a young officer laughed as he passed me one and called out the name, I was suspicious and did did not touch it. But what *game!* The "Ulloo" is delicious. Then there is the "Ulloo-ke-Butcha," a still finer bird, like the Bustard. The "Hing" is a rather high flavoured bird. The "Bunder-ke-Butcha" is delicious, but I prefer the large game bird called the "Gudda," and another, the "Gudda-ke-Butcha," is perhaps the most highly flavoured of all. The word Butcha at the end of a name means "magnificent." Thus although the Gudda is a fine bird, the Gudda-ke-Butcha is the finer species by far, more tender and luscious. The young Officers we met at the Hotel were very kind and told us the names of every thing. I wanted a boot-jack and was told to ask for a "cutta-ke dom," but the servant laughed at my pronounciations Potatoes are called "Bunder-ki-unda;" turnips "Bille-ki-unda;" milk, we were told, was called "muchlee," and fish "doodh," but the more I called for "muchlee" the more the waiter handed me the fried fish, till at last the subalterns roared with laughter and I had to get up and help myself. I asked what they called the Treasury, and was told to ask for the "Pagal-khana" or "Kurrachee" or "Kutch-Hurry!" or some funny word like that. I am picking up words daily from these young Officers here on leave. I find in my Note Book that "Pagalee-Bundur" is a Treasurer, "Katch-Harryke-Bundur" is a Judge or Magistrate, "Pulton-ke-Bunder," the Commanding Officer of a Native Regiment, and the Commander-in-Chief is called "Burra Padre Sahib," and the clergymen, instead of being called "Padre!" is termed "Junghi-Lard-Sahib." More in a few days. Mail just starting.

PICKINGS FROM THE "ORIENTAL FIGARAO"—December 11.

INDIAN CURRY.

UNPROTESTANT.

The sheriff's religion—Writ-ualism.

PLEASANT FRUIT.

A Prickly *Pair*: The porcupine and the hedgehog!

INSTINCT OR REASON?

A cat, having lost her kitten, followed a mutton-pie man.

A CORRECT EUPHEMISM.

A belle upon being asked her father's profession, said he embalmed pork, she believed. He was a bacon curer.

DO NOT CALL FOR AN ANSWER.

A correspondent writes to know whether rabbits, foxes, and moles may not be said to inhabit the "*Hole-World!*"

A GOOD TITLE.

A friend of ours while talking, a few days ago, about the Ruler of Japan, designated him "*that High Coon.*"

TRUE PLEASANTNESS.

Losing a small fortune in an unlucky speculation, and all your friends wondering how you could have been "such a fool."

AN INCOMPLETE METAPHOR.

A poet says, "Oh, she was fair, but sorrow came, and left his traces there." What became of the rest of the harness he don't state.

TRUE.

When Jane went to school, she was asked why the noun bachelor was singular?—"Because," she replied, "it is so very singular that they don't get married."

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY.

There is no place like home. Fallacious. If your home be in a row of houses, it is probable that the homes of your neighbours will be very like yours.

The story that Tennyson consumes cigars vigorously while composing poetry, is leading half the young "spoons" of England into premature graves from over-smoking.

ADVANCE OF THE AGE.

We in England are accustomed to "beery" shoemakers. The Americans are more aristocratic, and have "Sherry-Cobblers"!

A pretty and witty young lady, at a fancy fair, offered a prize of a five-shilling pair of old gloves to subscribers of a guinea each to the gentleman who could solve this riddle. "When will the alphabet have only 25 letters?" Fortunately for her it was solved by a rich young fellow, who seemed inclined to follow up the first original idea of his life. It was "When U and I are made one."

A HARDLY USED HUSBAND.

It was blowing pretty fresh the other night, and a blind on the house of Mr. Perkins, who lives in Union Street, began slamming with great vehemence. Mrs. Perkins, who is a very nervous woman, reached over and poked her slumbering spouse in the back.

"Henry!" she exclaimed.

Henry answered with only a snore—a good-natured, contented snore.

"Henry!" she again exclaimed, punching him more emphatically.

"Whateryerwan," murmured the lethargic Henry, sleepily.

"Get up and shut that blind," said Mrs. Perkins. "I can't sleep a wink, it keeps up such a racket."

"Oh, never mind it," muttered Mr. Perkins, turning over for another nap.

"Henry Longfellow Perkins, do you think I'm going to lay here and hear that blind slam I slam! slam! all night. If you don't get up and shut it, I shall, and just like as not catch cold, with nothing on but my night-gown."

Mr. Perkins sprang savagely out of bed, stalked to the window and threw it up sharply. Then he leaned out and felt for the refractory blind. And while he was leaning on his stomach, balancing himself with his bare legs, the window slipped from its fastening and came down, catching the unhappy man across the small of the back with awful force.

"Gramnivorous Nebuchednezzar!" screamed Perkins, in a voice so large-toned that his wife sprang out of bed in alarm, and the neighbours were all awakened.

"Oh! help!" yelled Perkins, as he in vain endeavoured to wriggle back into the room. It was too dark to show the cause of the trouble, and Mrs. Perkins struck a match as quickly as her fright would allow. And when the lamp gave forth its light it revealed to her horror-stricken gaze a pair of bare legs cleaving the air with great rapidity.

"Oh! Henry! what's the matter?" she enquired in great distress.

"Put out the light, you old fool, and then put up the window," returned Henry, hoarsely.

"Don't you call me an old fool, Henry Perkins," said she, and her eyes snapped like torpedoes.

"For heaven's sake put up the window. It's cutting me in two," groaned the unfortunate Perkins.

"Well, I'll put it up, but don't you call me an old fool, again, or there'll be worse noise here than there has been, said Mrs. Perkins.

She raised the window, and released the prisoner. It was a passion-distorted face that Perkins brought into the room, and he ejaculated as he slammed down the window and pulled the curtain:

"A woman hasn't got no more sense than a hen."

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

PEACHUM AND LOCKIT.

(*Saturday Review.*)

We regret to observe that there has recently been an unfortunate misunderstanding between two great organs of public opinion, our own *Daily Telegraph* and the *New York Herald*. There has always been something very touching in the mutual sympathy and affection of this worthy pair. The *Daily Telegraph* has taken every opportunity of honouring the *Herald* with that imitation which is said to be the sincerest flattery, and the *Herald*, on the other hand, has watched the efforts of its young pupils with an air of paternal benevolence. There is perhaps something in the atmosphere of English society which has prevented the *Telegraph* from altogether soaring to those heights of rowdy sensationalism on which the *New York Herald* habitually disports, but various incidents in its career attest a spirit of eager emulation. A sort of *rapprochement* between these two papers has thus been gradually establishing itself for some years past; and when it became known that the proprietor of the *New York Herald* was making arrangements for sending Mr. Stanley back to Africa, the proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph* proposed that it should be a joint expedition of which they should share on equal terms the expenses and results. The American journalist has since explained, in a penitential mood, the reason why he was weak enough to enter into this compact. It was always, we are assured, been the policy of the *New York Herald* to do its own work in its own way and on its own responsibility, and after its painful experience on this occasion, that will henceforth be a principle from which it will never depart. There were, however, "various considerations involved in this expedition" to which the *Herald* was not insensible. Dr. Livingstone was a Britisher, the people of England had behaved civilly to Mr. Stanley, and the *Daily Telegraph* was an old friend. Just at that time the *New York Herald* felt in a kindly mood to the old country, and it is acknowledged that it was perhaps "unconsciously influenced by the era of good feeling which poets and clergymen had been anticipating in this centennial time." The truth is, that for the moment the genial sentimentality of the *Herald* got the better of it. "Some idea of the effect upon the popular imagination of the American and the English flags going together at the head of a journalistic expedition of discovery into the heart of the mysterious, unknown, and ever-interesting continent may have naturally arisen in our mind." All these influences disposed the *New York Herald* to do England a good turn; and accordingly it agreed with the *Daily Telegraph* that they should together pay the cost of Mr. Stanley's expedition, and publish simultaneously in their respective countries any letters which he sent home. This bargain being solemnly signed and sealed, Mr. Stanley went his way, and in due time despatches arrived from him. As it happens, London lies in the line of communication between Africa and New York, and it had been arranged, as the most convenient course, that Mr. Stanley's manuscript should go in the first instance to the London agent of the *Herald*, who should send it to the *Daily Telegraph* office, that it should then be put in type, and proofs sent to New York, and that the publication of the article should be delayed on this side until it could at the same time appear on the other.

This seems a very fair and honest arrangement, and one which might very easily have been carried out. Judge, however, of the surprise and dismay of the *New York Herald* when it discovered that the first news of the joint expedition had been published to the world in the *Daily Telegraph* while the proofs of Mr. Stanley's letters were still on their way across the ocean. It is true that the *Daily Telegraph* kept the word of promise to the ear, for it religiously refrained from printing Mr. Stanley's letters *in extenso* until they had reached New York, but it broke the promise in the sense, inasmuch as it sucked the orange before it passed it on. In other words, it seized the opportunity of being beforehand with its partner by publishing a flaming announcement that important despatches had been received from their correspondent, and cunningly inserting in this announcement the gist of the forthcoming letters. The *New York Herald* was of course greatly shocked. "We cannot," it said "characterize the singular course of our ally in this matter as anything short of a breach of faith. In printing the substance of Mr. Stanley's letters in its issue of the 29 ult., the London *Telegraph* forgot both the courtesy it had experienced at our hands and the sacredness due to a compact solemnly and earnestly agreed upon." It was not so much the loss of the news, as the blow which was struck at its faith in human nature, that affected the *Herald*; and that sensitive and high-minded journal now vows that never will it trust anybody in this way again. There is a familiar proverb about honour among a certain of people where it is not much expected, but if a paper like the *Daily Telegraph* is capable of taking a base advantage of a paper with which it has so many ties of sentiment and association as the *New York Herald*, there can no longer be any kind of confidence between man and man. Henceforth, exclaims the heart-broken *Herald*, "peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none." Of course, the *Daily Telegraph* could not allow those aspersions to pass without answer, but it has preferred to do so privately, and has not thought it necessary to trouble its own readers with any reference to the painful suspicions to which it is exposed. However, the *Herald* has printed the correspondence, which it no doubt finds quite as good copy in its way as Mr. Stanley's letters. The explanation is, it seems, that the editorial article in which Mr. Stanley's despatches were boiled down "was written and published in the absence of the proprietor, and through a misunderstanding on the part of the writer." Upon this the *Herald* justly remarks that it might have been expected that "the possibility of such an occurrence would have been carefully and effectually guarded against," and it is not surprised that the proprietor of the *Telegraph*, while expressing regret at the unfortunate oversight, should "fully justify the comments made by the *Herald* on the appearance of the objectionable editorial." And then it handsomely pardons the the offender. "We accept his explanation as satisfactory, and acquit him of any intentional bad faith in the matter." And so the quarrel ends. "Brother, brother, we are both in the wrong." "Tis our mutual interest," says Peachum, "tis for the interest of the world, we should agree. If I said anything, brother, to the prejudice of your character, I ask pardon." To complete the story it should be mentioned that, while the *New York Herald* was raging about the fraud which it said was practised on it by its partner, it had taken the characteristic precaution of obtaining for its own use an abstract of the letters which had been made by the agent before they were handed over to the *Telegraph*. It is in *Jonathan Wild*, if we remember rightly, that one character cheats at cards while the victim picks the cheat's pocket of his winnings.

It is instructive to observe, not only the way in which these congenial newspapers deal with each other, but the character of the expedition for which they are responsible. It is no doubt an ingenious development of newspaper enterprise that special correspondents should be employed, not merely to report contemporary history, but to manufacture it; but it is a plan which may be attended with some dangers. In the present instance it may be doubted whether geographical science by itself would sufficiently stimulate "the popular imagination" which such papers keep steadily in view; and it is necessary therefore, in order to cultivate a circulation which will repay expenses, that the records of travel should be spiced with something more exciting. The chief feature of Mr. Stanley's narrative down to the present time is the (as it would seem) large and unnecessary loss of life which has been involved in his journey. He has apparently been, to say the least, injudicious in the management of his men, and also in his relations with the natives, and but the consequence has been that his track has been marked by almost continuous bloodshed. No exploration of the same duration has ever cost so much life. Mr. Stanley has no doubt already proved his courage and intrepidity, but whether he possesses the prudence and discretion needed for the direction of such an expedition as that placed under his absolute command may reasonably be doubted. It was not in this dashing, off hand way that Livingstone or other great travellers accomplished their tedious and patient labours. But then they were not pressed by the necessity of sending home exciting letters, and could afford to humour and manage the natives, and to allow a margin for unavoidable delays. Whatever may be the value of Mr. Stanley's discoveries, there can be little doubt that he has left along his line of march a state of feeling among the native population which will probably for a long time bar the way of other white men, if it does not involve their slaughter.

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A NEW USE FOR A TRUNK.

(*Brighton Guardian.*)

The saving of the life at sea in case of fire, shipwreck, or other casualty, is a matter that has received the attention of many minds. Plans have been devised in great variety and numerous different means have been suggested, with more or less success. Still the fact remains that hundreds of lives are sacrificed yearly to the fury of the waves; and hitherto no practical measures have been adopted that are calculated to ensure, at all events, the comparative safety of the sea-going traveller. Some of the suggestions, although good in theory, have been found utterly useless in practice; and others, on account of their cost, are placed beyond the reach of the majority of persons. But, among those who have lately studied the question, is Mr. William R. Gade, a gentleman of independent means at present staying in Brighton; and the result of his thought and inventive genius (which was publicly shown on the sea front on Monday) seems to give promise of something far beyond anything of the kind that had been previously put to the test. The invention has the double advantage of simplicity and adaptability; and, to put the matter in a single sentence, it consists of a trunk which, in case of emergency, may be adapted to the purposes of a lifeboat. Everyone who has had to do with the sea, is fully aware of the little confidence that can be placed in the ordinary boats of a ship; how they are often smashed before they are lowered; how, in case of panic, they are upset in course of lowering; or how, when they are got into the sea, they are over-crowded, rendered unmanageable, and swamped. The idea of Mr. Gade is the possible conversion of an article that every seaman or passenger should have into a virtual life-saving apparatus; and the rapidity with which the change was effected on Monday, and the useful purposes to which it was put, made a most favourable impression upon those who witnessed it. The trunk, in its normal state, is of the ordinary size, its dimensions on the outside being 3ft. long, 1ft. 8in. wide, and 1ft 6in deep. It is stated, on the authority of an experienced nautical man,—one who has had much experience in the command of ocean liners,—that 400 of the trunks might be easily stowed, so as to form seats under the bulwarks of a ship of 2,000 tons burthen; and the would then be always on deck ready for use in case of need. Only three-and-a-half minutes were taken up on Monday in transforming the trunk into a perfect boat; and Mr. Swaysland, whose services had been secured to put the invention to the test, was then pushed headlong over the side of a small sailing yacht into the water. Within this short time, the oil-cloth covering of the trunk had been removed; the sides and ends expanded from the top and fixed by means of springs; a mast had been hoisted and the "boat" duly manned all without any assistance whatever, by Mr. Swaysland, who encased himself in the waterproof sack or covering which forms part of the invention. Not only will the trunk, as so metamorphosed, carry a full grown person, but provisions sufficient to last one or even two months are stowed away within it. On Monday there were fifteen pints of water in properly filled cans, so arranged as to economise space to the fullest possible extent; 30lbs. of preserved meats and several other minor articles which would be calculated to sustain life. Before the trunk has been expanded in the way described, the provisions occupy about one-sixth of the cubic space of the trunk, but after the expansion has taken place, there is plenty of room for more. Although the boat was thrown over biggledy-piggledy, it at once righted, and the remarkable buoyancy of the singular looking craft was apparent. In the course of the proceedings a most severe test was applied. Three men, leaning over the side of the sailing yacht, succeeded in twice turning the boat topsy turvy; but although the sea was smooth and there was little swell, the boat came over again in the space of a couple of seconds and in less than the time it takes to write the result. The occupant of the boat appeared, moreover, to be sitting quite at ease. As the mast can be used as a breathing tube, and as there is also an outcast shaft, Mr. Swaysland, or any one similarly situated, could enclose himself within the waterproofing and sit in comparative comfort, taking refreshment or smoking a cigar at will. To be able to do this when tossed about on the breakers in the fiercest storm,—a quality which the inventor confidently claims for it,—is something that has been left to the eighth decade of the nineteenth century to discover. There is perfect protection from the driving wind, sea, or rain, and warmth is at the same time secured. The boat may be paddled or sailed, as was practically demonstrated on Monday; and the way in which the curious-looking craft answered the helm was rather surprising. When fairly at sea, it resembles very much the form of a circular ironclad, and a number of them being met,—say, in the middle of the Atlantic,—would constitute a very striking, if not a very dangerous, fleet. It will be seen that the inventor proposes to save life piecemeal—one by one, instead of collectively in a single large craft; but, at the same time, the little boats may be brought together and connected, so as to form a raft. The opinion of Mr. Gade, however, is that the occupants would prefer to remain apart. The whole contrivance weighs no more than an ordinary man may carry; so that he can first throw it overboard and jump in afterwards; or, better still, perhaps, he can wait until the ship sinks from beneath him. The ballast is ingeniously arranged at the bottom; and it consists of four shot bags, which are suspended from lines, and which swing at about three feet below the surface. Altogether, we may say that the "life-saving trunk," which is now for the first time brought under public notice, deserves the attention of those having anything to do with the sea; and if, by providing a simple apparatus that can be adopted by ship-owners at comparatively little expense, Mr. Gade indicates the means of solving the problem of "How to save life at sea?" he will have won the gratitude of a national community. If people once beget the idea of safety, panic on shipboard will be often avoided, and less will be heard of those shocking scenes which sometimes attend large shipping disasters.

It may be mentioned that a preliminary trial of the trunk took place on Saturday, at Mrs. Hobden's Bath, on the King's road. Among those who then witnessed the experiments were Mr. J. Lambton Young, the Secretary to the Royal Humane Society; Mr. Williams, Superintendent of the same organization; the Rev. J. Cotterill, Secretary to the Brighton Branch of the Royal Humane Society; Mr. Crone, C.E; Capt. Hore, and several other gentlemen. So far as a test could be fairly applied within the limits of the bath, the results attained were considered very satisfactory; but in order to fully test the righting properties of the invention, it was deemed wise to defer judgment until the opportunity offered to experimentalize in the sea. This was done on Monday,—with what result has been already recorded.

TUFT-HUNTING.

(*The World.*)

Tuft-hunting appears to be a national characteristic of Englishmen, hereditary and ineradicable, like those diatheses or habits of body which physiologists affirm will re-assert themselves in families from generation to generation. It pervades all classes of the community, and, to quote the words of an American philosopher in a lecture delivered to the young men of Boston thirty years ago, in England "there is no end to the wheels within wheels of this spiral heaven." We think we can detect in the signs of the times, however that the virus of the disease is wearing itself out, and we purpose to examine in this article whether "blue blood" still holds the prestige it once held.

Tuft-hunting has no parallel in other countries. In Germany, in Russia, and in Italy there are distinct lines of demarcation separating class from class, whilst in France talent or notoriety of some kind is the best key to the best houses. In Paris especially the secret of 'receiving' or having a popular *salon* lies not in the Fabourg St. Germain element, but in the assembling of pretty women and clever men.

We order things differently on this side of the water. The *élite* of our conventional London society, that section which assumes to be *la creme de la creme*, is exceptionally exclusive. The guests are invariably invited in "sets" of the same narrow clique or coterie. Should any one eminent in art, literature, or science find himself in such a false position, he will be instantly made to feel that he is an interloper, and though in their world, he is not *of* it. If any one doubt the truth of the assertion, they have only to run their eye down the lists of fashionable dinner-parties during the season to see that Lady A. is always asked to meet the B.s and the C.s, &c., and that the only addition to these noble personages will be the names thrown in at the end of the list of one or two hackneyed *raconteurs* or to-dies, who would appear from their constant attendance to have the digestion of ostriches, and to be as indispensable as the extra waiters.

The result of this mode of invitation is that fashionable society is intensely dull. The guests are tired of each other and would be grateful for any change. The men know each other's stories, as the women each other's toilettes, by heart, and both lose their point. Even the poor wag, who in "fresh woods and pastures new" might provoke a laugh, has exhausted his repertory, and, the supply being unequal to the demand, if convicted of palming off old jokes, voted a bore, and so suits "quite chap-fallen," his occupation gone.

"Le grand monde a aussi son argot," as Balzac discovered; and should an intruder enter the charmed circle of these noble 'sportsmen,' he will find he requires a glossary and attendance on a course of theatrical instruction before he can understand their jokes and innuendoes. He may haply hear the heir to a dukedom announce that he is "but a poor stable lad," which with "that's the sort of man I am," and "O. ain't we having a happy day!' &c, seems to make up the staple of conversation at these aristocratic gatherings.

Another cause of their dreariness is that, instead of appropriately sorting guests or leaving them to obey the laws of natural selection, the little prince or peer is told off to the elderly hostess, whilst he perhaps would fain pair off with her granddaughter. But the order of precedence must be maintained, and "who can escape from custom's idiot sway?"

In this country there is this undeniable advantage to the bearer of a title: be he ever so great a fool or knave he may always be sure of a dinner somewhere. Should he be suffering from impecuniosity he would find no difficulty in letting himself out for the evening like him of the Berlin gloves; besides, there are

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many more delicate, but not less decided, ways of exacting a fee. It is above all in youth that the possession of a title is of a marketable value. Putting marriage aside, a young man of rank begins life on a better platform. He will be conceded that position at starting only achieved by the unknown man after a life of conspicuous talent and ability. His name will be sought at boards of directors, and might easily be made the means of introduction to many of the "good things" of the world. We have lately seen a flagrant example of this in the selection of the Leader (or shall we say the *locum tenens* of the Leader?) of the Opposition during the last Session, who was preferred before older competitors of tried ability, and who, despite his own modesty, had "greatness thrust upon him" solely on account of his great family position and influence. On the other hand, in all the realities of life brains still bear away the palm: our present and our late Prime Ministers are both commoners. The former, albeit he has always shown a keen appreciation of rank, and has made capital in his books out of the curious fascination it possesses for most Englishmen, yet valued it so lightly, in comparison with power, that when it lay within his grasp he passed it on to his late consort "as' twere a careless trifle."

Charles Dickens refused it, and two more Englishmen, of whom their countrymen are also justly proud, Thomas Carlyle and Alfred Tennyson, have both exercised a wise discretion within the last few months in declining to add a handle to their names and allow themselves to be marked with 'the guinea-stamps." Had they accepted the offer they would certainly have lost in dignity and in the estimation of the world. Conceive Lord Shakespeare or Sir John Milton, Bart. Now the very sound seems to vulgarise their honoured names; and who amongst us ever thinks of great Bacon as the Baron Verulam? We may conclude, therefore, that the master-spirits of the age despise rank, and that its prestige is on the wane. The slavish adulation, the fulsome phrases, which a century ago were lavished on the noble patrons of literature and art would now be scouted by public opinion. The worship of the golden calf is chiefly confined to vulgar women and the "lower masses" of society. "Blue blood" has ceased to be the talisman it once was, and it is well; for when we consider that the farther it receded from the fountain-head the more it was honoured; that in the twentieth generation it was more respected than in the first, and absolutely took precedence of it, so that the last of a line was placed before "he that made and held it;" when we think too of the accidents to which all flesh is liable, of the uncertainty of these unbroken lines of ancestry, in the preservation of whose integrity women must still be half-workers;—when we take all these things into account we cannot but rejoice that these ineffectual fires are paling before the advance of intellect and industry and wealth. Englishmen are too practical to respect rank in the abstract, unless it be accompanied by worth. They laugh in their sleeve at those

> "Who stand so much on their gentility,
> Which is an airy and mere borrow'd thing
> From dead men's dust and bones."

We are too sensible a nation to pursue vain shadows long; and when high-born grandees find themselves toadied, it is probably for the more solid pudding which underlies their heraldic escutcheons.

The *petits crevés* of young England who are members of, or candidates for the Marlborough, and who crowd to Chiswick, are doubtless influenced by the knowledge that their endeavours to "get on in society" will be rewarded by better shooting, more frequent mounts, straighter racing tips, and generally more social consideration than if their efforts were devoted to improving their minds and preserving their self-respect intact. They too are wise in their generation; but it is a melancholy sign of the degradation of society to see folly floating on the surface, reading and culture so much at a discount that fashionable young men are as much ashamed of knowing anything good as the young women of the day are of ignoring anything bad. It augurs badly for the future of society when the best passports to the first houses in the land are profligacy and frivolity, horsiness and gambling, servility and slang.

THE REASON OF DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR."

SIR,—Having often read, with great pleasure, the anecdotes about dogs which from time to time appear in the *Spectator*, I venture to send you one which has come under my own observation, and which, it seems to me, shows an effort of reasoning implying two distinct ideas—one the consequence of the other—more interesting than many of those clever performances of educated dogs which may or may not be merely mechanical actions.

The dog who performed the following trick was then a great, half-grown, awkward puppy, whose education, up to that time, had been much neglected. It has been better attended to since, and now, although sportsmen probably consider such an animal sadly thrown away upon a lady, he is a very pleasant friend and companion. My two dogs, Guy and Denis, form as capital a pair, for contrast's sake, as one need wish to see. They are both handsome dogs of their kind,—Guy, a fine black retriever, with no white hair upon him, and, I believe, in the eyes of sportsmen, as well as those of his mistress, a very desirable possession, good-tempered, clever, and affectionate; Denis, as naughty and spoilt a little fellow as ever existed, and a great pet, also black, except for his yellow paws and chest, but covered with long, loose locks, instead of Guy's small, crisp curls.

Denis is exceedingly comic, and a constant source of amusement. He is very faithful to his mistress, whose bedside during illness he has refused to leave even for food; but it must be confessed that he is not amiably disposed towards most people, and is a perfect tyrant over the other animals. Some account of the two dogs' character is necessary, to explain the little scene which took place between them one evening about a year ago. Guy, it must be premised, is at least twelve months younger than Denis, consequently, when the former first arrived—a miserable and very ugly little puppy, a few week old, more like a small black jug than any known animal of the canine species, having had the mange, and lost all his hair—Denis undertook his education, and ruled him so severely that his influence lasted a long while; indeed, even after Guy had grown so big that Denis almost needed to stand upon his hind legs in order to snap at him, the great dog would crouch meekly at a growling remonstrance from the little master and never dared to invade his rights—to approach his plate of food, or to drink before him. Now-a-days Guy has discovered his own power, and although too good-natured an animal ever to ill-treat the little dog, no longer allows any liberties, but at the same time, when the scene which I am about to describe took place, he was still under the impression that Denis's wrath was a terrible and dangerous matter.

And now for my story, which, it seems to me, shows as much real reasoning-power in an untrained animal as any anecdote that I ever read. One evening I took my two dogs to the kitchen, to give them the rare treat of a bone apiece. (Dogs were certainly never intended to make Natal their home, for, in order to keep them alive at all, they should never be given anything that they like, especially meat, and even then the most careful management often fails in preserving them from disease and death.) One of my sisters was with me, and together we watched the dogs over their supper. Guy, with his great mouth, and ravenous, growing appetite, made short work with his, every vestige of which had vanished; while little Denis was still contentedly sucking away at his small share, not very hungry, and taking his pleasures sedately like a gentleman, as he is. And then Guy began to watch the other with an envious eye, evidently casting about in his mind how he might gain possession of that bone. He was even then, though not full grown, so big and strong that he could have taken it by force with the greatest ease; but such an idea did not cross his mind,—he decided to employ stratagem to win the prize. I must mention here, that amongst other naughty practices of my dogs, is that of rushing out of the house and barking violently upon the slightest sound without. This is Denis's fault, which Guy, in spite of all my lessons, has contracted from him. With the evident intention of sending Denis out, Guy suddenly started up, and began to bark *towards* the door in an excited manner, but not running out himself, as he certainly would have done, had he really heard anything. Down went Denis's bone, and out rushed he, barking at the top of his voice. Did Guy follow him? Oh, dear, no! he had no such intentions; he sneaked up to Denis's bone immediately, picked it up, and ran to the other end of the room. But when he had got it, he did not know what to do with it; there was no hiding-place for him there, and he dare neither await Denis's return openly, nor risk meeting him at the door. My sister and I were, by this time, both sitting on a bench against the wall, watching the scene between the dogs, and Guy, after running once round the room, with the bone in his mouth, came and crept in beneath my seat, where he was hidden by my dress, and where he lay, not eating the bone, and in perfect silence. Presently Master Denis trotted back, quite unconscious, and shaking the curls out of his eyes, as much as to say, "My dear fellow! what a fuss you've made; there's nothing there." He looked about for his bone for a few minutes, but soon gave up the search, and began to amuse himself with other things. After a while, I, forgetting the culprit beneath my seat, rose, and crossed the room, leaving him exposed. Guy was in a great fright; he jumped up, and running to my sister, who was still seated, he stood up with his forepaws upon her lap, and the bone still untouched in his mouth, as though begging her protection. Denis, however, did not observe him, and after a few minutes, Guy's courage returned, and finally he ventured to lie down, with the bone between his paws, and began to gnaw it, keeping one eye fixed on Denis the while. This, however, was going a step too far. Denis was attracted by the sound, and recognised his own bone the moment that he looked round. He marched up to Guy (who immediately stopped eating) and stood before him. Denis growled, and Guy slowly removed one great paw from his prize. Denis advanced a step with another growl; Guy removed the other paw, and slunk back a little, whereupon Master Denis calmly walked up, took possession of his bone, and went off with it.

I am bound, however, to remark that after another half-hour's contented amusement over it, he resigned the remainder, which was too hard for his small mouth, to Guy, who finished the last morsel with great satisfaction. Now that he is full grown, Guy still gives up to Denis in many little ways, but it is evidently through generosity only, for he has proved himself perfectly capable of taking his own part. But he is very gentle with his little playmate, except at night, when he lies across my door-way—entirely of his own accord—and will allow no one and nothing to enter without my command.—I am, Sir, &c.,

FRANCES E. COLENSO.

Bishopstowe, Natal, South Africa, September 1.

PROPOSALS.

(*Saturday Review.*)

AN Irish girl who was very anxious that her scatterbrained brother should not be refused by the demure young Englishwoman with whom he had fallen desperately in love implored him to try to propose with the seriousness becoming the occasion. He vowed solemnly that he would behave as if he were acting as chief mourner at his father's funeral. The demure young lady, in imitation of many of her countrywomen, graciously accepted her wild Irish lover. She, however, confided to her bosom friend that Edmund had proposed in rather an odd way. He had taken her after church to see the family vault, and had there, in a sepulchral voice, asked her if she would like to lay her bones beside his bones. This he evidently thought was a proper way to fulfil the promise made to his sister of treating the matter with becoming seriousness. It was happily his first and last effort in that direction. There must be many hundred thousand proposals made annually in the United Kingdom, but as the verb "to love" seems to admit of endless conjugations, perhaps we shall have ceased proposing, except by filling up a printed form, before all its variations are exhausted. At the commencement of each year the Registrar-General can foretell with tolerable accuracy how many of Her Majesty's subjects will enter into the bonds of holy matrimony before its conclusion. A more than usually abundant harvest might increase the number beyond his calculations, or a war might depress them; but his average would not be very far astray. But what Registrar-General can tell us the average number of proposals which are made each year, or how many rejections go to make one marriage? Indeed it is by no means easy to define exactly what is, and what is not, to be called a proposal. When a man says to a girl with whom he has waltzed several times that, if ever he becomes a Benedict, he hopes his wife will exactly resemble her and dress precisely as she does, if the girl answers "You must ask papa," there may reasonably be a difference of opinion as to whether the pretty speech can be twisted into a proposal or not. When, however, a shy man, having got his mother to plead his cause, says to the beloved one, with a tremulous gasp, "Won't you do the thing my mother asked you?" there is no doubt that to all intents and purposes he has asked her to be his wife. Proposals do not necessarily precede marriage, any more than does marriage necessarily succeed a proposal, and many a servant-maid becomes a wife without the young man with whom she has kept company for so many alternate Sundays ever asking her in plain words. Much of the romance of love-making has, in fact, disappeared since the number of marrying men has become so small in comparison with the number of women who wish to become wives. A disagreeable fellow with twenty thousand a year may not be able to win the particular duke's daughter on whom he has set his heart, but he will not be condemned to a bachelor existence because he cannot find plenty of pretty young ladies ready to accept his name, and help him to spend his fortune.

It is not uncommon to hear a mother detail to her friends how Mr. Longacres would have proposed to dear May, but that really, owing to the most extraordinary complication of circumstances, he never got an opportunity; and that now he is married to a designing little fortune-hunter, and is miserable. She tells how one day he got so far as to propound a riddle to May, which, if she had only been able to guess it, would have certainly led the way to a declaration of his affection. Indeed it really did amount to a proposal, for what could be more plain than saying, "My first is myself, my second is a plaything, my whole you are." Of course if a woman is a man's idol he wants to marry her. But poor May became so agitated by the way in which Mr. Longacres looked at her that, although she had heard the riddle before, and recollected its answer the moment he was gone, the opportunity was unfortunately gone also. Then the mother goes on to say that she is quite sure one of Violet's lovers intended to come to the point in returning from the Derby, but he lost so many dozen pair of gloves from having backed the favourite that he also lost his temper. He scarcely spoke to any one the whole way home, although she had taken care to give him an excellent luncheon and the driest of champagne. The next week he was ordered abroad, so of course had only time to say a hurried good-bye.

Generally speaking, this idea of men not being able to find opportunities to tell their love is arrant nonsense. A man may sometimes not propose where he fears to be refused, but when he wishes for a Yes, and is pretty certain he will get it, the question does not remain unasked, no matter what the difficulties which have to be overcome. There is no place where the ardent lover, if such a being still exists, cannot tell his tale. There are no circumstances, serious or gay, which cannot be turned to good account by a skilful wooer. True, many men are neither ardent nor skilful, and contrive almost to insult a woman while paying her the highest compliment in their power. But others know exactly when and where to press their suit with success. A young parson travelling in Palestine, and asked to join a pleasant party, amongst whose numbers he found a notable heiress of passionate piety, did well to restrain the expression of the ardour of his affection until he found himself lying at her feet on the slopes of the Mount of Olives, looking towards Jerusalem. Scarcely any girl with a spark of religion or poetry in her composition could have said No to a white tie and a pair of handsome brown eyes under such well-chosen circumstances. The officer whose leave had nearly expired without his having been able to bring a pretty little coquette to the point of acknowledging that she cared for him even a little wee bit, was not unwise to take her ostensibly for the purpose of sketching, to the top of the church tower, to lock the staircase door, put the key in his pocket, and vow that if she did not promise solemnly to marry him within a month he would throw himself off the parapet before her eyes, key and all. Of course he gained his point, for he frightened her into tears and then had things all his own way. More than one proposal has been made by underscoring the lines in the marriage service. "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband," and passing the book and a pencil during sermon to the adored one. It sometimes comes back with a faint but still visible stroke under the "I will." It is curious how at least the semblance of religious feeling is apt to get mixed up with love-making; not of course to the absurd point of asking a blessing before each kiss, and returning thanks afterwards, but a case of breach of promise scarcely ever comes to be tried that when the letters of the defendant are read, they are not found crammed with prayers and texts. The piety was probably as real as the love, and both were genuine for the time being, and took wing together. A sort of revivalist religion seems somehow mysteriously allied to the tender passion, although truth-telling, which is supposed to be a Christian virtue, is a rare accompaniment. A great many recording angels could be kept fully employed in booking the fabrications, conscious or unconscious, with which a large proportion of proposals are embellished. But we will not try to bring a blush to the cheeks of those who remember their misdeeds in this direction. It is often well even to act a little romance, if it gives pleasure and can be kept up.

Although circumstances will not prevent a man who is in earnest, and who has every reason to expect a favourable reply, from trying his luck, still circumstances are the cause of many a proposal. Upon some trivial event scarcely noticed at the time has often turned the happiness or misery of many more people than the pair immediately concerned. An elderly man who is ridiculously fond of children has for some reason been prevented from marrying. He travels by chance with a charming little boy and girl, and thinks what he would not give to be able to carry them home with him. He looks at the mother of the children, whom he has scarcely before noticed; she has a mysterious little white cap inside her bonnet, which proclaims that she is a widow, but not a very recent one. He brightens up; it is like a fairy tale; they find they have "mutual friends;" he proposes as soon as he decently can, but is wise enough to say nothing about the children, except that he hopes to make a good parent. He vows, like every one else, that this is the first time he was ever really in love, and that he fell a victim the moment he looked at her. A gentleman once confided to an old friend who asked him to tell "all about his marriage," that the wife of his bosom had attained that enviable position simply by choosing at a supper-table blanc-mange instead of whipped-cream. He had paid the girl such marked attentions on several occasions that he felt she was warranted in expecting him to ask her to marry him. He had no desire to have her for a wife, but he resolved, while dancing with her at a ball, that she should become the unconscious arbiter of her own fate—in fact, that he would toss with her in dishes instead of half-crowns. If she had said whipped-cream, he would have withdrawn from her acquaintance with a peaceful conscience, and never have thought of her again, except to congratulate himself on his escape. If an old bachelor has been staying at a country house where there is a very pretty governess to whom he has been courteous and kind—if, having said good-bye to her in her lonely school-room, he should discover when he got downstairs that he had left his gloves on her table, and hurrying back for them find her in a confused mass amongst the sofa-cushion, sobbing convulsively—he must in common decency ask her what is the matter, even insist on knowing. If she replies that her tears flow because she has no home, what alternative has he but to try to comfort her, lose his train, and ask her to share his home even if that be only lodgings? Every one knows numberless instances where a broken bone or even a sick headache has led to a proposal, and shipwrecks and railway accidents are sometimes excellent match-makers.

It is said that during the London season this year there were singularly few proposals. Perhaps it was the prevalence of east wind. Perhaps it was that the gentlemen were so hurried about from pigeon matches to Lord's, and from Prince's to Richmond, that they had no time to think of such things. However, the average seems to have been made up according to natural laws afterwards, if one may judge by the number of fashionable marriages which have taken place during the autumn, and there are several still to come off. A newspaper with exceeding bad taste takes upon itself to assert what number of proposals one of these brides elect has received. We need not ask if the old etiquette that a lady does not publish her rejections has, with other good things, gone out of fashion; for of course it was only the penny-a-liner's inventive impertinence.

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By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
New Bank of Bombay, 11th December 1875.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARMING of GANZA REVENUE in the TOWN and ISLAND of BOMBAY for one year from the 1st January 1876.

Tenders will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at the Office of the Undersigned in Bombay.

Particulars will be obtained on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D., at the Bombay Custom House.

LESTOCK REID,
Commissioner of Customs.

Camp Kurrachee, Office of Commissioner of Customs, 4th December 1875.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS up to TUESDAY, 21st December, for the SUPPLY of a portion of the PRINTED FORMS and BOOKS required by the Company for two years from 1st January 1876.

2. Samples of the Forms and Books can be seen at the Office of the Storekeeper, Colaba, from whom Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on and after WEDNESDAY, 15th December.

3. Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Company's Offices, Fort, Bombay, 13th December 1875.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, called "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866," and in the Matter of the Property and Credits of JAMES DOUGALL, late of Oomraotee, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, deceased, who died intestate at Oomraotee aforesaid on the 19th day of August 1875, and Letters of Administration to whose Property and Credits was granted by the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, on the 18th day of November 1875, to JAMES MELVILLE, Attorney of Andrew Dougall, hereinafter named, of Bombay, Esquire. NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of the said James Dougall deceased are required on or before MONDAY, the 31st day of January 1876, to send to the said Administrator at the Office of the Mofussil Company, Limited, at No. 23, Apollo Street, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to Andrew Dougall, Esquire, of Strawberry Hill, Inverness, in Scotland, brother german, and next of kin of the said James Dougall, deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 4th day of December 1875.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Proctors, Bombay.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To pass and confirm the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September 1875, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint two Directors, one in the place of Mr. Soonderdass Mooljee, deceased, and the other in that of Mr. Bhasker Maneckjee who retires this year from the Direction in pursuance of Articles of Association but who is eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the year 1875-76 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું.
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th December 1875.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

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Inspector-in-Chief's Office, Bombay, 11th December 1875.

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- DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL FESTIVALS HELD IN BOMBAY.
- EXCURSIONS FROM BOMBAY.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

- OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
  - CIVIL AND MILITARY.
- MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.
- PROFESSIONAL AND TRADES' DIRECTORY.
- LIST OF PUBLIC OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS.
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- FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, CABS, &c. RATES OF BOAT FARES FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.
- ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Indian Statesman, Bombay.*)

SELDOM have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the small st possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

WE have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book which contains it will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(*Poona Observer.*)

SUCH a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a Bombay Guide he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that anyone can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(*Englishman.*)

IT may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete Directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A BOOK which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(*Calcutta Statesman.*)

As a *Guide* to the city the publication is admirable.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

THIS is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it thoroughly, and in literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he gives from the time it was handed over by the Crown to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold." Mr. Maclean hopes that his book "will take rank at the standard Guide to Bombay," and this hope, we think, will be realised.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

WE have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard Guide to Bombay." It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

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